THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JUNE 1816.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I had written you a letlet of unqualified congratulation upon the conclusion of the Nipalese war, or at least upon the military view of so much of it as regards our territorial acquisitions, when happening to hear the opinions of some others than myself, upon this new political event, I have been induced to throw my unbroken and undiversified panegyric into the fire, and to substitute the short and mottled composition which the present increased variety of my ideas more naturally dictates.

The treaty, it seems, puts us into acknowledged possession (exclusively of other territory) of all that part of the province of the Kemaoon which was not previously British. The upper part of the province lies on the ridge of the Himaleh or Snowy Mountains, or Hindoo Koh, by which India is divided from Tartary; while the lower and southern part, called the Turiani, Turrye or Teraie, stretches to meet our ancient boundaries. Indeed, a part even of the Turiani was our own before.

It was that part of the Turiani which was in possession of the English that constituted the scene of the principal aggressions which provoked the war. The Ghoorkhas, descending from the heights, molested the lowland districts; and, when the war was undertaken, our task was to climb up the mountains and to force our way through the defiles.

In this view, I am disposed to consider the result of the late war, which has secured our footing on the hills, and thrown a shield in front of the low country in their rear, as an extension of territory very desirable to the end of strengthening what we previously enjoyed, and promising to promote future tranquillity. Our aggrandizements, therefore, upon this occasion, are valuable even upon the principles of your correspondent Harmes.

A friend, not less sanguine than myself, sees equal advantage in what has been gained, looking at the subject under a mercantile aspect. Our road is now open into Tartary, and many of our manufactures will find a market there, which have found none in Hindostan.

A third quidnunc, however, with whom I am acquainted, takes a less chearful view of the matter. His speculations are in unison with those who alarm themselves by apprehension of Russian rivalry, and, on his own part, he even adds his terrors of the Chinese. He thinks that to have brought ourselves into contact with Tartary is no very fortunate circumstance. If the road is rendered more open for merchants, it is doubly so for soldiers; and if, at any future day,

we are compelled to fight on the frontiers of Tartary, our distance from our supplies must be severely felt, at the same time that we shall have also to contend with a hardy and warlike people. He adds, that the northern outline upon the hills of the province of Kemaoon, leaves the villages of that and the adjacent Nipalese province so much interspersed, as but too fearfully to threaten new aggressions, new quarrels, and new wars.

Trusting that the last of these anticipations stands upon no sufficient ground, I remain, &c. &c.

Observer.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir,—Your design to commence the publication of an Asiatic Journal, and the persuasion which you inculcate that one feature of its merits must materially depend upon the communications of correspondents resident within the sphere of our Asiatic intercourse, together with your promise of a welcome to the shortest scraps, and of an extreme indulgence to the efforts of the most inexperienced writer, induce me not to let the ships leave China without carrying with them a brief letter for your miscellany. My residence in this country has been too short perhaps, to furnish me with materials for a very varied or extended account.

On my late return from Canton to this place, I was amused by the ceremonies of a great religious festival, on occasion of which the Chinese re-gild their idols, and beautify their temples. This festival is usually held every seven years. To witness the pleasure the people took in parading the streets with their various offerings, pigs, poultry, fruits, sweetmeats, spices, wine, incense, ornaments, and, in fact, every thing that was in season, or that had a splendid appearance, was exceedingly gratifying to us, who had beheld nothing of the kind before.

Among the pageants, however, the most interesting consisted in several young women, respectively carried upon tables, and clad in neat apparel, as also boys, in various needle-work dresses, with a number of musicians and attendants fancifully attired. The young women had a pleasing and even engaging appearance. Two or three of them were painted white (agreeably with the Chinese idea of beauty) to resemble the pale moon. Their little feet had the effect of rendering their appearance the more feminine.

The last day's procession was long, and the offerings of considerable value. The number of persons that walked in procession, including the *coolies* who were the bearers of the elegant *tables, or temples,* amounted to three thousand and fifty, among whom were some ludicrous figures, blacks, foreigners, soldiers, &c. intended to intimate that the religion of Fŭh embraces all nations and persons. The festival lasted about a fortnight, in the course of which there were processions four days.

The characteristic disposition of the Chinese is a good deal for an easy life—not very honest nor trust-worthy in their dealings with forsigners—and excessively proud. As soon as they possess a few dollars, to the amount of fifty or sixty, they are usually above all corporal labour. The lower classes of the natives frequently experience the harsh proceedings of the Mandarins, who, at Macao, are generally very poor, and are, therefore, exceedingly active, and often unjust. So small a bribe as a dollar is often accepted. As to punishments, two men were sentenced, about a fortnight since, to wear the collar for two months, and afterward to be beaten, for having assisted natives to emigrate to Penang.

The punishment of the collar is very severe, as the wearer is unable either to lie down, or to rest his back against a chair or wall, and is also incapable of supplying himself with the least nourishment. And if, through his confinement, he grows weak, his punishment becomes proportionably greater, through the dead weight of the collar. The Mandarins usually remain but a short time in office; some obtaining promotion, while others have their insignia of honour taken from them, with marks of strong displeasure.

I am, Sir, &c.

Macao, Jan. 1816. ANGLICUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The introduction of the sublime, though plain and primitive truths of the Gospel into British India, is a subject so peculiarly interesting to the annually increasing number of pious, laudably zealous, and benevolent inhabitants of this most favoured island, that I doubt not very many persons will experience a sincere pleasure in being informed that four hundred and twenty of their fellow Christians were confirmed in July last, by the Right Rev. Bishop of India, Dr. Middleton, at the Cathedral of Calcutta.

The alarm which certainly did exist among the native inhabitants of British India on the first intimation of an Episcopal establishment, which (they supposed) was for the purpose of coercing them to become proselytes to the Christian faith, has not only subsided, through the moderation, temperate conduct, and suavity of manners observed by the Right Rev. Biship towards all classes, but in many instances the higher ranks of natives have been heard to express their entire approbation of the measure, as tending to show, that the East India Company are equally desirous of improving the morality of the Christian character as of endeavouring to enforce an attention to the duties of religion, (as practiced by all Mahommedans and Hindoos) in a more strict manner, than it must be admitted, was generally observed, previous to the arrival of Lordship in Hindustan.

While the European character under the auspices of the Right Rev. Bishop, is thus gaining ground in the opinion of the nation, who are also highly gratified by the translation of the Sacred Scriptures into their own languages, it has been discovered and explained to his Lordship, by the Moulavees, or Expounders of the Mahommedan law, that very many passages of the New Testament, have been turned into ridicule by the pretended Christian proselyte, Sabat, in whom implicit confidence had been placed while employed in the translation; not from any want of talent, as he was pre-eminently gifted with a peculiarly cultivated mind, but from an anxious desire to injure the cause he appeared to advocate, and of thwarting the intentions of the highly respectable characters, who, possibly with more zeal than prudence, had been for many years his patrons, benefactors and friends.

The malicious intentions of the vile impostor have been, however, ere this time, happily frustrated by a corrected translation, by, and from the press of, the learned Missionaries of Serampore; indeed, the zeal of the gentlemen in the civil service has been so completely called forth, that many offers were made in October last to the Bengal government, to re-translate the whole into the Persian and Arabic languages; which may in some measure account for the tenor of the letter from the Right Rev. Bishop to Mr. Pratt, the Secretary

of the Church Missionary Society, wherein his Lordship appears to express a wish, that no more Missionaries may be sent to India for the present; and that if the Sacred Scriptures are forwarded, that they should be accompanied by commentaries explanatory of such doctrinal points of faith and controversial passages, as may appear analogous to the manners and customs of the inhabitants of Hindustan.

Moderation.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir,—Many of your readers, besides being classical scholars, are conversant with Oriental literature, and thence better able fully to appreciate and comprehend the whole of my remarks, than the generality of our countrymen; every criticism or information therefore, from so respectable a quarter will be gratefully received, after the entire plan has been detailed in your Journal, as this alone may obviate every preposterous objection and save much unnecessary trouble.

You will, no doubt, perceive the advantage of subjoining, in a note, the enclosed prospectus of a book, to which I formerly alluded, as the best preparative for the English language and script character being universally adopted, as that *desideratum*, which the celebrated Wilkins was solicitous to introduce more than two centuries ago, though he did not meet with that attention from his contemporaries, which his conspicuous benevolence, genius, and perseverance, merited at their hands. The worthy Bishop, in fact, aimed at too much, by forming a mere theoretical foundation for a universal superstructure, which can stand only upon the rock of received practice and acknowledged utility, among one or more powerful and populous states.

To build castles in the air, is hardly a more unpromising task than to construct a language for the use of the whole human race, upon a basis explored by the most intelligent mind alone; I need not altogether despair, therefore, with the vernacular tongue of Old England, of accomplishing the generous object that one of her wisest sons attempted prematurely in vain, when mankind were not so enlightened as they are at this time.

My hopes of ultimate success would indeed be sanguine, if the valuable discoveries in philology, made by Mr. Gilchrist since Horne Tooke's decease, be carried through the press, by a liberal subscription to his rational grammar and dictionary, now of so great importance in the grand march of manly intellect towards that stage of perfection, in useful knowledge, whereon the Deity hath stamped, "thus far shalt thou proceed, but no farther."

The pusillanimous dread of never reaching so enviable a point of excellence, must evince a very ungrateful contempt of the noblest gift conferred upon a rational creature, who, endowed with speech and thought as the supporters of reason, should press undauntedly forwards to the mark of his high calling, far beyond the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, or the monsters of the mighty deep, with faculties, improving by every step for laudable exertions in such moral and physical pursuits as can either add to the happiness, or decrease the misery of his fellow mortals, on the vast theatre of existence. A philosophic eye, casting a retrospective glance upon creation, will naturally turn averted, with a desponding look, from the dismal scenes of slaughter, desolation, and woe, in which the infatuated sons of man have been engaged from the earliest to the present times, with an unrelenting, brutal ferocity, in defiance both of morality and religion. This

tragic spectacle conspires, with other untoward circumstances, to convince many well-meaning people, that the horrors of war, individual wretchedness, and national calamities, must be the concomitants of the world's duration, whence they desperately conclude, that every effort to counteract general evil, can do little if any good, and is at best a thankless office or labour wholly in vain; nay, often an impious attempt to arrest the arm of an over-ruling Providence.

Were the social virtues permitted to occupy their proper stations on earth, free from the coercion of established systems of faith, society would certainly be more peaceably linked by bonds of mutual kindness among its various members, under the sanction of equitable laws, than it possibly can be while agitated by mysterious doctrines, which, after all, affect the individual only in his spiritual dependance upon an Almighty decree that has a very remote connection with any community to which, when in life, he happened to belong. In short, morality seems a general, and religion a particular concern, and each ought to be contemplated accordingly; the first, as the common cause of social happiness in this world, and the last, a revealed medium to immortal, but private felicity in the next.

That different creeds, with an endless variety of national rites, customs, and tongues, have produced a large share of the miseries to which flesh has hitherto been heir, few will deny, any more than they can justly dispute the concurrence of reason and revelation in the possibility of peace, equity, and truth, yet taking up their undisturbed abodes, even among frail tabernacles of clay; provided our conduct to each other here, be regulated entirely by Christian morality, uncontaminated by those vile, temporal interests, that too often lurk beneath the sable cloak of religious forms, in defence of galling oppression and flagrant imposture, which would otherwise appear too glaring for human sufferance for any length of time.

On a similar topic, the pious Wilkins very feelingly remarks:—

" The being instrumental in any " such discovery as does tend to " the universal good of mankind, " is sufficient not only to make the " authors of it famous, but also " the times and places wherein " they live, for he that knows how " to estimate the judgment inflict- " ed on mankind by the curse of " the confusion at Babel, with all " the unhappy consequences of it, " may thereby judge what great " advantage and benefit there will " be in a remedy against it.

" Besides that most obvious " advantage, which would ensue, " of facilitating mutual commerce " amongst the several nations of " the world, and the improving of " all natural knowledge, it would " likewise very much conduce to " the spreading of the knowledge " of religion.

" Next to the gift of miracles, " and particularly that of tongues " poured out upon the Apostles in " the first planting of Christianity, " there is nothing that can more " effectually conduce to the fur- " ther accomplishment of those " promises which concern the dif- " fusion of it, through all nations, " than the adoption of a universal " language and character.

" Such a design will likewise " contribute much to the clearing " of some of our modern differ- " ences in religion, by unmasking " many wild errors, that shelter " themselves under the disguise of " affected phrases, which being " philosophically unfolded and ren- " dered according to the genuine " and natural importance of words, " will appear to be inconsistencies " and contradictions: and several " of those pretended, mysterious, " profound notions, expressed in " great swelling words, whereby " some men set up for reputation, " being rationally examined will

"appear to be either nonsense, or "very flat and jejune: and though "it should be of no other use but "this, yet were it in those days "well worth a man's pains and "study, considering the com- "mon mischief that is done, and "the many impostures and cheats "that are put upon men, under "the disguise of affected, insigni- "ficant phrases." In another part of his elaborate work the good Bishop further observes. "It can- "not be denied, that the variety "of letters is an appendix to the "curse of Babel, namely, the mul- "titude and variety of languages, "and therefore for any man to go "about adding to their number, "will be but like the inventing of "a disease, for which he can ex- "pect but little thanks from the "world. But this consideration "ought to be no discouragement "for supposing such a thing, as "is here proposed, could be well "established, it would be the surest "remedy that could be, against "the curse of the confusion, by "rendering all other characters "and languages useless."

Had the Bible and missionary societies existed in the days of our learned projector, his hopes of immediate success would have reasonably been high, and mine in fact may be still more so, while innumerable events combine to raise the value and importance of the English tongue in the world's estimation, much higher than his philosophical substitute could ever have been, merely upon hypothetical grounds, though recommended by the soundest logic. As Christians of every denomination agree on the moral virtues inculcated in sacred writ, their wealthy, benevolent associationsmight easily compose a Catholic code of ethics, and with such a compilation in the first place, enforced by exemplary behaviour, they might very soon pave the way for the final triumph of the Gospel, and the universal diffusion of peace and salvation over the whole habitable globe, in one easy speech and character, already so far established, which would sooner or later with the blessing of Providence supersede the use and necessity of every other by its own intrinsic worth.

"Men," says Wilkins, "are con- "tent to bestow much time and "pains in the study of languages "in order to their more easy con- "versing with those of other na- "tions. It is said of Mithridates, "king of Pontus, that he was skill- "ed in two and twenty different "tongues, which were spoken in "the several provinces under his "dominion, which though it were "a very extraordinary attainment, "yet how short a remedy was it "against the curse of the confu- "sion, considering the vast mul- "titude of languages that are in "the world, which some authors "affirm to exceed a thousand."

Commercial enterprise, the spirit of liberty, with the successful profession of arms by sea and land, connected with the more amiable evolutions in the fields of literature by Lancaster and Bell, have all lately supplied the language and letters of this distinguished Island with expansive wings, to waft, when we please, the glad tidings of popular tuition, rational freedom, liberal sentiments, and divine truths to the remotest people on every continent and inhabited isle, by a single vehicle, as adequate for so glorious a design, as a thousand inconvenient types and discordant tongues.

Such reflections, in this age of mental progress, may yet induce mankind to treat the inestimable blessing of speech, rather as a telescopic focus, that the emanations of rational light might readily be concentered thereby in one channel for the acqusition of true science, than as a curious prism merely to refract the celestial rays of useful knowledge among men of letters, with inconceivable trouble, augmented expense, and a loss of valuable time, from more beneficial occupations, without any commen-

surate advantage to the great body of reasonable beings; whatever the pedant or hypocrite may think or say to the contrary, in defence of interests peculiarly his own. With Wilkins, I shall so far assert, that be the issue of this project as it may, in respect to the establishment of a universal language, for common use among all the nations of the world, I shall rest satisfied with having exhibited a reformed ortho-epigraphical alphabet, applicable to every tongue, and particularly so to English, upon consistent and simple principles, which will perfectly coincide with all the improvements by Walker and his followers, in their valuable pronouncing dictionaries; the accentuation or orthoepy of which, nothing in my plan can disturb, being calculated rather to give permanency to the most rational system among them, than to shake the foundations of any meritorious scheme in this useful department of literature.

The admirers of black letter, foreign dialects, or classic lore, have still less to apprehend from the most auspicious result of these lucubrations, because the precious relics of their research will thus be more carefully preserved, in numerous antiquarian repositories, as the adorable mummies of days that are gone with those before the flood, too sacred for pollution by vulgar mouths, eyes, ears, or hands, and high above the talents or comprehension of any illiterate throng. Mankind, properly speaking, can then have nothing to do with recondite learning or law, but to worship and obey them as taught and explained by profound scholars, who, to forward their own selfish views, always dive too deep for their mother tongue in every occult art, however capable it may be to embrace the whole circle of science, were honesty as fashionable or powerful as policy, in human affairs and societies.

To silence the clamours of a whole host of the *irritabile genus*, termed authors, seconded by a still more formidable train, who exist upon literary cobwebs, is the most difficult task, and can only be executed by a general reference to the partial evil, which flows for a time from all common good, or by this unanswerable logic, that were it possible to eradicate diseases from our mortal frames, the acceptable deed must not be suspended, lest some thousand physicians should starve, as many a poor penman probably did, when the press rendered his vocation almost useless; though the courts of justice have ever since done all in their power to preserve the race of scribes alive to this day.

Every thinking man, who has dared in that way to deviate since from the flock which accompanied him at school, must long ago have perceived, that instead of consistency, facility, and simplicity being employed as the persuasive handmaids to conduct children through the elements of speech, the very reverse has been the practice in all places and times, to an extent, that one is astonished at the advancement of pupils in any tongue, conducted more by mechanical exertion and memory than by thought or reason, which even in our childhood, if not preposterously discouraged, would speedily convert a dry disgusting study to an easy and pleasant pursuit, were proper pains then taken with an object of so great importance. In short, every abecedarian series, that I have hitherto seen, is replete with absurdity, intricacy, and contradiction, enough to pervert and confound the judgment of the cleverest boy; forming on the whole, a complicated mass of inconsistency and disorder, more allied to the chaos, whence creation originally sprung, than to any regular platform on which the faculties of speech, reflection, reason, and consequent knowledge, are, during future years to erect their united throne, and thereby distinguish man, the noblest work of God, from the brutes that perish, and, which in dumb submission look up to him as their su-

perior, though only an intermediate lord.

By selecting the Roman alphabet in preference to the rest, I am guided by its higher claim to simplicity and formal adaption to both the graphic and typographical art, more especially when modified by the *script character* as a symbolic representation, which unites the forms of written and printed letters, as nearly as possible in one invariable figure, that can be affected afterwards neither in its sound nor shape by any position or combination whatever.

A letter having no inherent, organic energy, can merely suggest to the mind a known sound, addressed by animal or instrumental exertion to the organ of hearing, it therefore can never be too simple or uniform for such a purpose, in the elementary steps of learners, who have no need of those numerous stumbling-blocks, which ignorance, false taste, accident or craft, have hitherto placed in the way of human intellect on its journey to any science, and particularly in that which constitutes the origin and ground work of the whole.

If primeval mystery and premeditated obstruction, since become plausible from blind custom or courtly fashions, had no hand in the formation of the elements of speech, or in their continuance as now established by classic usage and law; why persevere in sacrificing utility to unmeaning habit, or even elegance, and thereby exchange a simple for a complex mode of instruction, in the republic of letters, where, as in arithmetical figures, capitals should never intrude, however convenient such aristocratical distinctions may be in regal policy and governments.

When the alphabetic sign *a* is restricted to the power it possesses in the words *father*, *far*, I would not think of bewildering the juvenile mind in a search after the same identical sound, under several other forms, as printed or written capitals or small letters; an observation that applies equally well, if not better to every one of the rest, some of which even assume a still greater variety of aspects, without the smallest alteration in their pronunciation, which might have happened, and with no small advantage, from the use of such discriminative forms, had they ever seriously come under the cognizance of reason or philosophy for the use of primary schools, where facility and simplicity should be the first consideration. Time can never prove so worthless as to be thrown heedlessly away, even while the young ideas are unfolding the early buds, since no danger can arise from an ample crop of useful blossoms, or fruit, in the very spring of existence, but which is commonly blasted by the profusion of briars and thorns in all rudimental works and seminaries of education; whence the fond hopes of a parent, and the proficiency of a promising child are both protracted, till he becomes too old, and perhaps untractable for the rigorous discipline of a college or academy, where lessons are taught, that, under more judicious management, might have been previously acquired, at a third of the trouble and expense of every kind to which we are exposed by the ordinary process of scholastic tuition.

The modern, beautiful specimen of the *script type* so completely displays the printed and written features of every letter combined, that nothing more is wanting to render it a very commodious, universal character, than the rejection of every equivocal, complex and needless symbol, in such a series of *visible sounds*; though they hardly deserve this definition, until simultaneously submitted to the organs of sight and hearing by an abecedarian clock; on the construction, nature, properties and use of which, I may feel inclined to expatiate at a more convenient season, but in the interim,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

London, *April* 12, 1816. B.

For the Asiatic Journal.

THE CONTRAST; OR, OPINIONS ON INDIA.*

A GENTLEMAN, lately arrived from England, has favoured us with a note of a conversation, which we are happy to introduce to the reader in the words of our correspondent.

"I was present at the ensuing conversation, which took place at the house of a friend, a few days before my departure from London; it was carried on by three gentlemen lately returned from India, with great skill, animation, and dexterity, and discovered such a fund of colloquial pleasantry, whimsical opposition of character, and extemporaneous sprightliness of fancy, as I am persuaded will prove acceptable to many of your readers, and entitle it to a place in your work.

"An old country gentleman, who made one of the party, and who had lately come to town, with the hope of procuring an appointment for his son in India, addressed one of the gentlemen and begged he would have the goodness to favour him with some account of the country he had so lately come from, and to which he was about to send his son; he had heard, he said, but little of India, and that little was contradictory and unsatisfactory, and, therefore, he was anxious to have the opinion of a gentleman whose experience would enable him to give a just and impartial statement of that valuable and interesting country.

"'Sir,' replied the Indian gentleman, 'I am ready to satisfy your curiosity as far as in my power; but first let me entreat you to keep your son at home.'

"'But, Sir,' answered the other, 'there is no other way of providing for him.'

"'Sir, there are many ways of providing for a young man without sending him to India, and I am sure any is preferable to perpetual transportation; if the young gentleman is idle and sedative, make him a tailor; a KNIGHT of the thimble is perhaps as respectable as many other *knights*, and you'll have him courted by every man of fashion in the metropolis:—this, Sir, is one way of providing for him: but should he dislike sitting crossed-legged, and show, at the same time, muscular strength and activity, you can make him a porter, or a coalheaver, or a waterman, or a chairman, or a night—but Sir, if you have any regard for your son, you will prevent his going out to India. If the gentleman, however, is of a vagrant disposition, and is resolutely determined on a change of climate, you have, doubtless, interest sufficient to get him on board one of the whalers in the northern seas. A short period will convince him of the vanity of wandering, and preserve him from Indian exile.

"'Sir, my opinions may appear singular, and my prejudices perhaps unfounded, but a period of twenty-five years spent in that country, will add some weight to my assertions, and leave my impartiality, I trust, unquestioned. That there are people of contrary opinions, I will not pretend to question, but they are generally those whose experience is little, or whose success on their arrival has made them view every thing through the pleasing medium of promotion or pleasure; like the young lady, who, having luckily got a husband three weeks after her landing, wrote home to her friends in the commencement of the honey-moon, '*that the black men were very amiable, and Calcutta a perfect paradise!*'

"'Of the deleterious effects of the climate, no language can convey an idea. The fogs and pestilential vapours in the islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Bali, Macassar and Celebes, are odoriferous gales, when compared to those of India, and I look upon the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Bohun Upas, as truly enviable to those in every part of Hindoostan; they who reside near the poison-tree are only incommoded when the wind blows from a certain quarter, but in India, every gale carries disease on its wings, and leaves bile and debility behind it.

"'During the solstitial rains and equinoctial hurricanes, there is scarcely any place of shelter or protection in the country. The houses are burnt down with lightning, or blown away in a whirl-

* This article was published several years ago in the Asiatic Mirror, and it now appears by the permission of the author, with some emendations.

wind, the inhabitants swept away in the inundations, and all nature seems overwhelmed in ruin and desolation.

"'A man who has spent a few years in Hindoostan, may be distinguished from all others, by his meagre appearance and debilitated frame: a weak, 'lack-lustre eye,' protuberant bones, concave cheeks, long spindle shanks, and *wide ill-made pantaloons!* with as much colour as you can discover in a withered cabbage leaf, and as little fire as in a worn-out flint. In short, he is a bundle of infirmity; a walking automaton; a miserable DON GONZALE PACHECO, *qu'en le voyant à nu on auroit fort bien pu apprendre l'ostéologie*—a mere QUI HYE!

"'To prove that I have myself experienced the effects of the climate, I have only to mention the number of empty pill boxes left behind me in Bengal, which may be fairly estimated at 3,000; this will be allowing an average of three calomel pills a week, (and I believe no man can exist on less,) with 7,797 ounces of salts, besides gallons of castor oil, jalaps, &c. &c. Sir, a man who has dragged on a miserable existence of twenty-five years, fed on calomel and salts, with no other beverage than congee and water-gruel, may be allowed to give his opinion of the climate.

"'I therefore repeat again, that rather than send my son to the East-Indies, I would provide him with a cutler's wheel, and make him perambulate the streets at home, to the tune of

'Razors to grind O!'

"'Having given you an impartial sketch of the country and climate, allow me to say a few words of the inhabitants and the society. The former, indeed, deserve no consideration; they are Hottentots, with only this difference, that they possess all the bad, with none of the good qualities of the thick-lipped generation: their four cardinal vices are lust, lying, avarice, and hypocrisy, and their whole creed, a system of cunning, cruelty, conspiracy and corruption: what the Arabian satirist said of the inhabitants of a certain city, is verified in them; that *there is not a man among them who can generously give, nor a woman who can virtuously refuse.*

"'The European society in India may be divided into two classes, the *formal* and the *familiar*; one is all ceremony and silence, the other all levity and noise. Among the formalists, if you have the misfortune to be invited, you experience a similar sort of gratification to that of a man suddenly summoned before a council of the illuminati, an unsociable groupe of heterogeneous exotics, who neither know nor seem desirous of knowing each other; the rich look proud, dull and supercilious; the poor meek, dejected and obsequious—the ladies simper and flutter their fans, the gentlemen grin, and drum with their fingers—'*Were you at the theatre last night, Miss Loadstone?*'—'*Yes, Sir,*'—'*Allow me to help you to a love-apple—ha! ha!*'—forced in this manner to endure three hours of melancholy gabble, you at last steal out of the room, hungry, drowsy, jaded and grumbling, lamenting your hard lot, and execrating the musquitoes!'

"The old gentleman here looked a good deal astonished, and, I believe, began seriously to think of keeping his son at home, when another of the gentlemen present begged leave to say a few words in vindication of the country;—he had himself served twenty-three years in India, and was therefore entitled to some little attention. The harangue, he said, of his Bengal friend, reminded him of the miseries and dolorous complaints of Messieurs Testy and Sensitive, and the surprising adventures of Will Marvel in the Idler; yet he was unwilling to look upon him as one of those hypocondriacs who take delight in tormenting themselves and frightning others, and who are never pleased but when they are 'warbling out their groans,' and making every one melancholy round them: he was well acquainted with the poetical imagination of his friend, his love of burlesque, his marvellous adventures, Utopian descriptions and practical paradoxes, and was willing to attribute the whole of his surprizing narrative to these causes, rather than to any predetermined plan of imposing on the credulity of the company. But he could not, he said, remain silent and hear a country like India either satirized or abused; a country that no unprejudiced man ever parted from but with regret, or mentioned but with admiration; of which the air is salubrious, the soil fruitful, and the inhabitants wise and benevolent—

'where every blast shakes spices from the trees, and every month drops fruit upon the ground, where all the diversities of the world are brought together, the blessings of nature selected, and its evils extracted and excluded.' He hoped no one would look on this as an exaggerated panegyric; he spoke from long experience and rigid impartiality, and had no other desire than that of effacing the unfavourable impression which the last gentleman's invective against India had made on their minds. In a country however in which he had passed twenty-three years of uninterrupted happiness, amidst all the delights and gratifications of social life, and all the charms and allurements of an enlightened and hospitable society, it would be difficult perhaps to repress his feelings, or to speak of the country in any other terms than those of rapture and enthusiasm; but his object was not to increase wonder, but to lessen prejudice, and if he succeeded in that, he had little ambition of being looked on as an elegant romancer. Of the dreadful effects of the climate, as related by his friend, many were imaginary, and many proceeded from very different causes. It was not surprizing that those who passed twelve hours in bed, and employed the other twelve in gormandizing, smoaking, and tipling, should complain of bile and debility, and enumerate their empty pill-boxes and medical prescriptions. There was one thing indeed surprized him, and that was how they were so long able to continue their destructive habits of debauchery, or by what perversity of judgment they could impute to the climate what evidently proceeded from intemperance and idleness.

"But if there was nothing in India but disease and debility, he would be glad to know, what peculiar advantages they had to boast of at home. Of the climate, no one surely would be hardy enough to make any forced panegyrics, a climate, perhaps, more variable and pernicious than any in the known world, and which occasioned colds, catarrhs, melancholy and consumptions, and added more to our bills of mortality in a week, than were to be found in an Indian obituary for a year.

"Of society in England, he could not be supposed to know much;—he had been twenty-three years in India, and never felt a desire to leave it, till required by the urgency of his private affairs, and now that he was at home, his only wish was to get back.—He saw nothing but great expense, with little comfort; and great ostentation, with little to show; he was pursued, insulted, and harrassed in every street, by beggars, bona-robas and hackney coachmen, and had scarcely ever visited a public place of amusement without finding, on his return, his pockets picked."

HIATUS IN— !

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF A HUNTING PARTY

Of the late Nawab Usuf-ad-Dowlah; in a Letter to a Friend.

Lucknow, Jan. 20, 1794.—I am just returned from a four months' excursion with his excellency the Nawab, and as a sketch of our ramble may afford you some amusement, I shall detail a few of the most agreeable and interesting circumstances which occurred. We left Lucknow on the 4th of October last, and directed our course towards Baraech; our kafela, or party, consisted of about 40,000 men, and 20,000 beasts; composed of 10,000 soldiers, 1000 cavalry, and near 150 pieces of cannon; 1500 elephants, 3000 carts or hackeries, and an innumerable train of camels, horses, and bullocks; great numbers of rutts or covered carriages for women, drawn by oxen, which were filled with the Nawab's ladies; many large and small boats carried on carts drawn by fifty, forty, and thirty oxen each; tigers, leopards, and hawks, fighting cocks, fighting quails, and nightingales; pigeons, dancing women and boys, singers, players, buffoons, and mountebanks. In short, his excellency had every thing, every object which could please or surprise, attract admiration, fire with wonder, or convulse with laughter. About 500 coolies, or porters, were employed to carry his shooting ap-

paratus, guns, powder, shot, and etceteras; he had above one thousand double-barrel guns, the finest that Manton and Nock could make; single barrels, pistols, swords, and spears innumerable. Religion constrained him to stop some days at Baraech, to pay homage at the tomb of a celebrated saint, named Salar Ghazee. All good men who are able resort to worship this holy anchorite once a year, generally in the month of May; his bones were discovered about 400 years ago, and manifested their sanctity by some miraculous marks: the witty and unbelieving say they were the skeleton of an ass, without thinking of the impiety of imagining any resemblance between an ass and a saint, whether dead or alive. From Baraech we proceeded toward Nanpara, a small town in the first range of mountains, commonly called the Common Hills, which extend from the eastern extremity of Bootan to Hurdwar, and divide Hindustan from Tibet and Nipal. Game of all sorts were destroyed every morning and evening without number or distinction. His excellency is one of the best marksmen I ever saw; it would be strange if he was not, as one day with another he fires above 100 shots, at every species of birds and animals. The first tiger we saw and killed was in the mountains; we went to attack him about noon; he was in a narrow valley, which the Nawab surrounded with above two hundred elephants; we heard him growl horribly in a thick bush in the middle of the valley; being accustomed to the sport and very eager, I pushed in my elephant, the fierce beast charged me immediately; the elephant, a timid animal, as they generally are, turned tail, and deprived me of the opportunity to fire; I ventured again, attended by two or three other elephants; the tiger made a spring, and nearly reached the back of one of the elephants, on which were three or four men; the elephant shook himself so forcibly, as to throw these men off his back; they tumbled into the bush; I gave them up for lost, but was agreeably surprised to see them creep out unhurt. His excellency was all this time on a rising ground near the thicket, looking on calmly, and beckoning to me to drive the tiger towards him; I made another attempt, and with more success; he darted out towards me on my approach, roaring furiously, and lashing his sides with his tail; I luckily got a shot and hit him, he retreated into the bush, and ten or twelve elephants just then pushed into the thicket, alarmed the tiger, and obliged him to run out towards the Nawab, who instantly gave him a warm reception, and with the assistance of some of his Omras, or lords, laid the tiger sprawling on his side; a loud shout of *wha! wha!* proclaimed the victory. On elephants there is no danger in encountering these savage beasts, which you know from repeated trials. I have been at the killing of above thirty tigers, and seldom saw any one hurt. If you recollect, I was once thrown off my elephant on a tiger, and escaped with a bruise.

The next sport we had of any magnitude, was the attack on a wild elephant, which we met a few days after the battle with the tiger; we espied him on a large plain overgrown with grass; the Nawab, eager for such diversions, immediately formed a semicircle with four hundred elephants, who were directed to advance and encircle him; this was the first wild elephant I had evey seen attacked, and confess I did not feel very easy; however I kept alongside of his excellency, determined to take my chance. When the semicircle of elephants got within three hundred yards of the wild one, he looked amazed, but not frightened; two large *must** elephants of the Nawab's were ordered to advance against him, when they approached within twenty yards he charged them, the shock was dreadful; however the wild one conquered, and drove the *must* elephants before him; as he passed us the Nawab ordered some of the strongest female elephants with thick ropes, to go along side of him, and endeavour to entangle him with nooses and running knots; the attempt was vain, as he snapped every rope, and none of the tame elephants could stop his progress; the Nawab perceiving it impossible to catch him, ordered his death, and imme-

* *Must* elephants are those which are in high rut; they are then very unmanageable, bold, savage, and often very dangerous. The male elephants become *must* at a certain age, which some say is forty years; the *must* elephants are the only ones which will dare to face a wild one; they are also used in the elephant fights exhibited before the princes of India.

diately a volley of above a hundred shots were fired; many of the balls hit him, but he seemed unconcerned, and moved on towards the mountains; we kept up an incessant fire for near half an hour; the Nawab and most of his Omras used rifles, which carried two and three ounce balls, but they made very little impression; the balls just entered the skin and lodged there. I went up repeatedly, being mounted on a female elephant, within ten yards of the wild one, and fired my rifle at his head; the blood gushed out, but the skull was invulnerable; some of the Khandahar horse galloped up to the wild elephant, and made cuts at him with their sabres; he charged the horsemen, wounded some and killed others; being now much exhausted with the loss of blood, having received above three thousand shots, and many strokes of the sabre, he slackened his pace, quite calm and serene, as if determined to meet his approaching end; I could not at this time refrain from pitying so noble an animal. The horsemen seeing him weak and slow, dismounted, and with their swords began a furious attack on the tendons of his hind legs; they were soon cut; unable to proceed, he staggered, and fell without a groan. The hatchetmen now advanced, and commenced an attack on his large ivory tusks, whilst the horsemen and soldiers, with barbarous insult, began a cruel assault, to try the sharpness of their swords, display the strength of their arm, and shew their invincible courage; the sight was very affecting; he still breathed, and breathed without a groan; he rolled his eyes with anguish on the surrounding crowd, and making a last effort to rise, expired with a sigh. The Nawab returned to his tents as much flushed with vanity and exultation as Achilles; and the remainder of the day, and many a day after, were dedicated to repeated narrations of this victory, which was ornamented and magnified by all the combined powers of ingenious flattery, and unbounded exaggeration:

"Sooth'd with the strain, the prince grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again,
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew the slain."

From the mountains we directed our course towards Buckra Jeel, where we arrived on the 4th of December. Buckra Jeel is a large lake, about three miles in circumference at its most contracted size in the dry season, and about thirty miles in its extensive period, the rainy season; surrounded by thick and high grass at the foot of the Gorruckpoor Hills; the jungle or wild, which *entours* the lake, is full of wild elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, leopards, wild buffaloes, deer, and every species of aerial game. This was the place destined for the grand hunt, which we were daily taught to expect with pleasing anxiety by the florid descriptions of his excellency. On the 5th of December, early in the morning, we were summoned to the sylvan war; a line of 1200 elephants was drawn up on the north of the lake facing to the east, and we proceeded rapidly through the high grass, with minds glowing with the expectation of the grand sport we should meet. Lay down your pipes, ye country squires, who boast in such pompous language the destruction of a poor reynard or puss, and say in what terms ye could convey an idea of the scene I saw, and now endeavour to describe! When we had arrived at the eastern extremity of the lake, we perceived a large drove of wild elephants feeding and gamboling at the foot of the mountains; I counted above 170; at this critical moment Mr. Conway, a gentleman in the Nawab's service, fell off his elephant, owing to the animal's stepping his fore foot into a concealed hole; Mr. Conway was much bruised, pale, and almost senseless; the Nawab stopped to put him into a palankeen, and send him back to the encampment; this gave the wild elephants time to gaze on our dreadful front, and recover from their amaze; many of them scampered off towards the hills. The Nawab divided our line of 1200 elephants into four bodies, and sent them in pursuit of the wild ones, which they were to take or destroy. I remained with the division attached to the Nawab; we attacked a large male elephant, and after a long contest, killed him in the same manner as the one I have already described; we killed also four smaller ones, and our division, including the other three, caught twenty-one elephants, which we led to our encampment in high triumph. I have only given a short account of this grand hunt, as it is impossible to describe what we saw and felt: the confusion, tumult, noise, firing, shriek-

ing and roaring of 1200 tame elephants, attacked and attacking 170 wild ones, all in "terrible disorder tossed," formed a dreadful *mélange*, which cannot be imagined by the most luxuriant fancy. There were above 10,000 shots fired from all quarters; and considering the confusion, I am surprised the scene was not more bloody on our side; about twenty men were killed and wounded, and near half a dozen horses. I had two rifles, and two double barrel guns, and a boy to load for me in the khawar, yet I could not fire quick enough, though I expended four hundred balls; many of our tame elephants which were *must*, and brought to oppose the wild ones, were knocked down, bruised, pierced, and made to fly. The largest elephant we killed was above ten feet high*, and would have sold for 20,000 rupees if he had been caught. Our prize of this day might, without amplification, be estimated at 50,000 rupees; but you know our only object was amusement.

From Bucra Jeel we came to Faizabad, where we reposed for three weeks, to recover from the great fatigue we had undergone; after a gay scene of every species of oriental amusement, and festive dissipation, we returned to this place, having killed in our excursion eight tigers, six elephants, and caught twenty-one. To enumerate the other kinds of game would require a sheet as ample as the petition which was presented to Jungaze Khan, and might perhaps be treated by you in the manner that Asiatic conqueror treated the petition.—Adieu.

Yours, &c.

* Travellers say there are elephants sixteen feet high; but this is the exaggerated language of travellers, who in general are more anxious to excite wonder than convey information. I never saw an elephant eleven feet high, and I have seen above some thousands. The Nawab gives extravagant prices for uncommonly large elephants, and he has none eleven feet high. Their general height is about seven or eight feet.

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ESSAY ON THE OOPAS, OR POISON-TREE OF JAVA.

BY THOMAS HORSEFIELD, M. D.

(From the Seventh Volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Java.)

I HAVE proposed to myself in the following essay, to offer you a short account of the Oopas of Java. I feel some satisfaction in being able, at a time when every subject relating to this island has acquired a degree of interest, to furnish you with a faithful description of the tree, made by myself on the spot where it grows, and to relate its effects on the animal system by experiments personally instituted and superintended; and I flatter myself that the practical information detailed in the following sheets will refute the falsehoods that have been published concerning this subject, at the same time that it will remove the uncertainty in which it has been enveloped.

The literary and scientific world has in few instances been more grossly and impudently imposed upon than by the account of the Pohon Oopas, published in Holland about the year 1780. The history and origin of this celebrated forgery still remains a mystery. Foersch, who put his name to the publication, certainly was (according to information I have received from creditable persons who have long resided on the island) a surgeon in the Dutch East India Company's service, about the time the account of the Oopas appeared.* It would be in some degree interesting to become acquainted with his character. I have been led to suppose that his literary abilities were as mean, as his contempt of truth was consummate.

Having hastily picked up some vague information concerning the Oopas, he carried it to Europe, where his notes were arranged, doubtlessly by a different hand, in such a form, as by their plausibility

* Foersch was a surgeon of the third class at Samarang in the year 1773. His account of the Oopas Tree appeared in 1783.

and appearance of truth, to be generally credited.

It is in no small degree surprising that so palpable a falsehood should have been asserted with so much boldness and have remained so long without refutation—or that a subject of a nature so curious and so easily investigated, relating to its principal colony, should not have been inquired into and corrected by the naturalists of the mother-country.

To a person in any degree acquainted with the geography of the island, with the manners of the princes of Java, and their relation to the Dutch government at that period, or with its internal history during the last fifty years, the first glance at the account of Foersch must have evinced its falsity and misrepresentation. Long after it had been promulgated, and published in the different public journals in most of the languages of Europe, a statement of facts, amounting to a refutation of this account, was published in one of the volumes of the Transactions of the Batavian Society, or in one of its prefatory addresses. But not having the work at hand, I cannot with certainty refer to it, nor shall I enter into a regular examination and refutation of the publication of Foersch, which is too contemptible to merit such attention.

But though the account just mentioned, in so far as relates to the situation of the Poison Tree, to its effects on the surrounding country, and to the application said to have been made of the Oopas on criminals in different parts of the island, as well as the description of the poisonous substance itself, and its mode of collection, has been demonstrated to be an extravagant forgery,—the existence of a tree on Java, from whose sap a poison is prepared, equal in fatality, when thrown into the circulation, to the strongest animal poisons hitherto known, is a fact, which it is at present my object to establish and to illustrate.

The tree which produces this poison is called Antshar, and grows in the eastern extremity of the island. Before I proceed to the description of it and of the effects produced by its poison, I must premise a few remarks on the history of its more accurate investigation, and on the circumstances which have lately contributed to bring a faithful account of this subject before the public.

At the time I was prosecuting my inquiries into the botany and natural history of the island on behalf of the Dutch government, Mr. Leschenault de La Tour, a French naturalist, was making a private collection of objects of natural history for the governor of the north-east coast of Java. He shortly preceded me in my visit to the eastern districts of the island, and while I was on my route from Sourabaya in that direction, I received from him a communication containing an account of the poison-tree as he found it in the province of Blambangan. I am induced to make this statement, in order to concede, as far as regards myself, to Mr. Leschenault de La Tour, in the fullest manner, the priority of observing the Oopas of Java. I do this to prevent any reflection, in case a claim to the discovery should be made at a future period: but I must be permitted to add in justice to the series of inquiries which engaged me and the manner in which they were carried on, that the knowledge of the existence of this tree was by no means uncommon or secret in the district of Blambangan, in the environs of Banyoo-wangee; that the commandant of the place, a man of some curiosity and inquiry, was acquainted with it, and that it could not (in all probability) have escaped the notice of a person, who made the vegetable productions an object of particular inquiry, and noted with minute attention every thing that related to their history and operation.

It is in fact more surprizing that a subject of so much notoriety in the district of Blambangan, and of so great celebrity and misrepresentation in every other part of the world, should so long have remained unexplored, than that it should finally have been noticed and described; and since my visit to that province I have more than once remarked the coincidence which led two persons of nations different from each other, and from that which has been long in possession of the island, who commenced their inquiries without any previous communication and with different objects in view, within the period of about six months, to visit and examine the Oopas Tree of Java.

The work of Rumphius contains a long account of the Oopas, under the denomination of Arbor Toxicaria; the tree does not grow in Amboyna, and his description was made from the information he obtained from Macassar.

His figure was drawn from a branch of that which was called the male tree, sent to him from the same place, and establishing the identity of the poison-tree of Macassar and the other Eastern Islands with the Antshar of Java.

The account of this author is too extensive to be abridged in this place. It concentrates all that has till lately been published on this subject; but the relation is mixed with many assertions and remarks of a fabulous nature, and it is highly probable that it was consulted in the fabrication of Foersch's story. It is, however, highly interesting, as it gives an account of the effects of the poisoned darts, formerly employed in the wars of the Eastern Islands, on the human system, and of the remedies by which their effect was counteracted and cured.

The simple sap of the Arbor Toxicaria (according to Rumphius) is harmless, and requires the addition of ginger and several substances analogous to it, such as Ledoory and Lampoegang, to render it active and mortal. In so far it agrees with the Antshar, which in its simple state is supposed to be inert, and before being used as a poison, is subjected to a preparation which will be described after the history of the tree The same effervescence and boiling which occurs on the mixture of the substances added to the milky juice by the Javanese in Blambangan, has been observed in the preparation of the poison of Macassar, and in proportion to the violence of these effects the poison is supposed to be active.

A dissertation has been published by Crisp. Æjmlæus at Upsal, which contains the substance of the account of Rumphius; an extract from it is given in Dr. Duncan's Medic. Comment. for the year 1790. 2d vol. Vth Decad.

It appears from the account of Rumphius that this tree is also found in Borneo, Sumatra and Bali.

Besides the true poison-tree, the Oopas of the Eastern Islands, and the Antshar of the Javanese, this island produces a shrub, which, as far as observations have hitherto been made, is peculiar to the same, and, by a different mode of preparation, furnishes a poison far exceeding the Oopas in violence. Its name is Tshettik, and its specific description will succeed to that of the Antshar. The genus has not before been discovered nor described.

Description of the Antshar.

The Antshar belongs to the twenty-first class of Linnæus, the Monoecia. The male and female flowers are produced in catkins (amenta) on the same branch, at no great distance from each other. the female flowers are in general above the male.

The characters of the genus are:

Male. flower—*Calix* consisting of several scales, which are imbricate.

Corol. None—*Stamines.* Filaments many, very short, covered by the scales of the receptacle anthers.

The receptacle on which the filaments are placed, has a conical form, abrupt, somewhat rounded above.

Female. flower—Catkins ovate. *Calix* consisting of a number of imbricate scales (generally more than in the male) containing one flower.

Corol. None.

Pistil—Germ single, ovate, erect; *styles* two, long, slender, spreading; *stigmas* simple, acute.

Seed-vessel, an oblong drupe, covered with the calix.

Seed, an ovate nut, with one cell.

Specific Description.

The Antshar is one of the largest trees in the forests of Java. The stem is cylindrical, perpendicular, and rises completely naked to the height of sixty, seventy or eighty feet. Near the surface of the ground it spreads obliquely, dividing into numerous broad appendages or wings, much like the *Canarian commune*, and several others of our large forest trees. It is covered with a whitish bark, slightly bursting in longitudinal furrows: near the ground this bark is, in old trees, more than half an inch thick, and, upon being wounded, yields plentifully the milky juice from which the celebrated poison is prepared. A puncture or incision being made in the tree, the juice or sap appears oozing out, of a yellowish colour (somewhat frothy); from old trees, paler; and nearly white from young ones: when exposed to the air, its sur-

face becomes brown. The consistence very much resembles milk, only it is thicker and viscid. This sap is contained in the true bark (or cortex), which, when punctured, yields a considerable quantity, so that in a short time a cup full may be collected from a large tree. The inner bark (or liber) is of a close fibrous texture, like that of the *morus papyrifera*, and when separated from the other bark, and cleansed from the adhering particles, resembles a coarse piece of linen. It has been worked into ropes which are very strong, and the poorer class of people employ the inner bark of younger trees, which is more easily prepared, for the purpose of making a coarse stuff which they wear when working in the fields. But it requires much bruising, washing, and a long immersion in water before it can be used, and even when it appears completely purified, persons wearing this dress, on being exposed to the rain, are affected with an intolerable itching, which renders their flimsy covering almost insupportable.

It will appear from the account of the manner in which the poison is prepared, that the deleterious quality exists in the gum, a small portion of which still adhering to the bark, produces, when it becomes wet, this irritating effect, and it is singular, that this property of the prepared bark is known to the Javanese in all places where the tree grows (for instance in various parts of the provinces of Bangil and Malang, and even at Onarang), while the preparation of a poison from its juice, which produces a mortal effect when introduced into the body by pointed weapons, is an exclusive art of the inhabitants of the eastern extremity of the island.

One of the Regents in the eastern districts informed me, that having many years ago prepared caps or bonnets from the inner bark of the Antshar, which were stiffened in the usual manner with thick rice water, and handsomely painted, for the purpose of decorating his Mantries, they all decidedly refused to wear them, asserting that they would cause their hair to fall off.

The stem of the Antshar having arrived at the before-mentioned height, sends off a few stout branches, which spreading nearly horizontally with several irregular curves, divides into smaller branches, and form a hemispherical, but not very regular crown. The external branches are short, have several unequal bends, and are covered with a brown bark.

The leaves are alternate, oblong, heart-shaped, somewhat narrower towards the base, entire, with a waving or undulated margin, which sometimes has a few irregular sinuosities. The longitudinal nerve divides the leaf somewhat obliquely, and the inferior division is generally the larger. The point is irregular, some are rounded at the end, others run off almost abruptly to a short point. The upper surface is shining and nearly smooth: some widely-dispersed short villi are observed on it; the inferior surface is lightly rough, reticulated, and marked with oblique parallel veins. The petiole is short. The flowers are produced towards the extremity of the outer branches, in a few scattered catkins. The common peduncle of the males is slender and long, that of the females is shorter.

Previous to the season of flowering, about the beginning of June, the tree sheds its leaves, which re-appear when the male flowers have completed the office of fecundation. It delights in a fertile and not very elevated soil, and is only found in the largest forests. I first met with it (the Antshar) in the province of Poegar, on my way to Banjoowangee; in the province of Blambangan I visited four or five different trees, from which this description has been made, while two of them furnished the juice for the preparation of the Oopas. The largest of these trees had, where the oblique appendages of the stem entered the ground, a diameter of at least ten feet, and where the regularly round and straight stem began, the extent of at least ten feet between the points of two opposite appendages at the surface of the ground, its diameter was full three feet. I have since found a very tall tree in Passooroowang, near the boundary of Malang, and very lately I have discovered several young trees in the forests of Japara, and one in tree in the vicinity of Onarang. In all these places, though the inhabitants are unacquainted with the preparation and effect of the poison, they distinguish the

tree by the name of Antshar. From the tree I found in the province of Passooroowang I collected some juice, which was nearly equal in its operation to that of Blâmbangan. One of the experiments to be related below was made with the Oopas prepared by myself, after my return to the chief village. I had some difficulty in inducing the inhabitants to assist me in collecting the juice, as they feared a cutaneous eruption and inflammation, resembling, according to the account they gave of it, that produced by the Ingas of this island, the *Rhus vernix* of Japan, and the *Rhus radicans* of North America; but they were only affected by a slight heat and itching of the eyes. In clearing the new grounds in the environs of Banjoowangee for cultivation, it is with much difficulty the inhabitants can be made to approach the tree, as they dread the cutaneous eruption which it is known to produce when newly cut down.

But except when the tree is largely wounded, or when it is felled, by which a large portion of the juice is disengaged, the effluvia of which, mixing with the atmosphere, affects the persons exposed to it, with the symptoms just mentioned, the tree may be approached and ascended like the other common trees in the forests.

The Antshar, like the trees in its neighbourhood, is on all sides surrounded by shrubs and plants; in no instance have I observed the ground naked or barren in its immediate circumference.

The largest tree I met with in Blambangan was so closely environed by the common trees and shrubs of the forest in which it grew, that it was with difficulty I could approach it. Several vines and climbing shrubs, in complete health and vigour, adhered to it, and ascended to nearly half its height. And at the time I visited the tree and collected the juice, I was forcibly struck with the egregious misrepresentation of Foersch. Several young trees spontaneously sprung from seeds that had fallen from the parent, reminded me of a line in Darwin's Botanic Garden, "Chained at his root two scion demons dwell;"—while in recalling his beautiful description of the Oopas, my vicinity to the tree gave me reason to rejoice that it is founded on fiction. The wood of the Antshar is white, light and of a spongy appearance.

Description of the Tshettik.

The fructification of the Tshettik is still unknown; after all possible research in the district where it grows, I have not been able to find it in a flowering state. It is a large winding shrub.

The root extends creeping to a considerable distance, parallel to the surface of the earth, sending off small fibres at different curves, while the main root strikes perpendicularly into the ground.

In large individuals it has a diameter of two or three inches; it is covered with a reddish brown bark, containing a juice of the same colour, of a peculiar, pungent, and somewhat nauseous odour. From this bark the poison is prepared.

The stem, which in general is shrubby, sometimes acquires the size of a small tree; it is very irregular in its ascent and distribution: having made several large bends near the surface of the earth it divides (at long intervals) into numerous branches, which attach themselves to the neighbouring objects and pursue a winding course, at no great distance from the ground and nearly parallel to it. In some instances the stem rises to the top of large trees; its form is completely cylindrical, and it is covered with a grey spotted bark.

The lesser branches arise from the stem in pairs (opposite) and are very long, slender, cylindrical, divergent or spreading, and covered with a smooth grey shining bark; on these the leaves are placed opposite, in single pairs or on a a common footstalk, pinnate in two or three pairs; they are egged, spear-shaped, entire, terminating in a long narrow point, completely smooth and shining on the upper surface, with a few parallel veins beneath. The petioles are short and somewhat curved. Toward their extremity the shoots produce cirrhi or tendrils, which appear without any regular distribution opposite to the leaflets; and some branches are entirely without them: they are about an inch long, slender, compressed and spirally turned back (recurvati) at their end near the base a small stipula is found.

The Tshettik grows only in close, shady, almost inaccessible forests, in a deep, black, fertile, vegetable mould. It is very rarely met mith, even in the wildernesses of Blambangan.

Preparation 1st *of the Antshar.*—This process was performed for me by an old Javanese, who was celebrated for his superior skill in preparing the poison. About eight ounces of the juice of the Antshar, which has been collected the preceding evening in the usual manner, and preserved in the joint of a bamboo, was carefully strained into a bowl. The sap of the following substances, which had been finely grated and bruised, was carefully expressed and poured into it, viz. Arum, *Nampoo* (Javanese) Kæmpferia Galanga, *Kontshur*, Amomum, *Bengley*, (a variety of Zerambed) common *onion* and *garlic*, of each about half a dram; the same quantity of finely powdered black pepper was then added, and the mixture stirred.

The preparer now took an entire fruit of the *Capsicum fruticosum* or Guinea pepper, and having opened it, he carefully separated a single seed, and placed it on the fluid in the middle of the bowl.

The seed immediately began to reel round rapidly, now forming a regular circle, then darting towards the margin of the cup, with a perceptible commotion on the surface of the liquor, which continued about one minute. Being completely at rest, the same quantity of pepper was again added, and another seed of the capsicum laid on as before: a similar commotion took place in the fluid, but in a less degree, and the seed was carried round with diminished rapidity. The addition of the same quantity of pepper was repeated a third time, when a seed of the capsicum being carefully placed in the centre of the fluid, remained quiet, forming a regular circle about itself, in the fluid, resembling the halo of the moon. This is considered as a sign that the preparation of the poison is complete.

The dried milk of the Antshar having been preserved close a considerable time, can still be prepared and rendered active. A quantity which I had collected about two months before, was treated in the following manner by the same person who prepared the fresh juice. Being infused in as much hot water as was barely sufficient well to dissolve it, it was carefully stirred till all the particles soluble in water were taken up; a coagulum of resin remained undissolved; this was taken out and thrown away. The liquor was now treated with the spices above-mentioned, the pepper and the seed of the capsicum, in the same manner as the fresh juice. The same whirling motion occurred as above described, on the seed being placed in the centre. Its activity will appear from one of the experiments to be related.

2*d. Of the Tshettik.*—The bark of the root is carefully separated, and cleared of all the adherent earth; a proportionate quantity of water is poured on, and it is boiled about an hour, when the fluid is carefully filtered through a white cloth; it is then exposed to the fire again and boiled down to nearly the consistence of an extract; in this state it much resembles a thick syrop. The following spices, having been prepared as above described, are added in the same proportion as to the Antshar; viz. Kæmpferia Galanga, *(Kontshur,) Soonty*, *&c. Dshey*, for common *onion, garlic*, and *black pepper*.

The expressed juice of these is poured into the vessel, which is once more exposed to the fire a few minutes, when the preparation is complete. The Oopas of both kinds must be preserved in very close vessels.

(To be continued.)

For the Asiatic Journal.

A DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF NIPAL.

Nipal, including its tributary provinces, is one of the most extensive independent sovereignties in India, comprehending at present nearly the whole of Northern Hindostan. The territories which compose this state are situated principally between the 27th and 32d degrees of north latitude, and in length from N. E. to S. W. may be estimated at seven hundred miles by one hundred miles average breadth.

To the east, the possessions of the Ghoorkhali Rajahs of Nipal are bounded by those of the Deb Rajah of Bootan, to

the S. E. the Bengal districts of Rungpoor Dinagepoor, and Cooch Bahar. The Nipal frontier, toward the east, is distinguished by the town and district of Sookhim, by the Morung hills on the S. E. quarter, and on the N. E. by the towns of Dhoalka and Lastie. The country lying between Catmandoo and the borders described, is almost entirely mountainous, giving rise to many rapid streams.

Along the whole southern frontier, from Rungpoor in Bengal, to Belaspoor, on the Sutuleje, in the province of Delhi, the Nipal territories are bounded by the British districts in Bengal, Bahar Oude, and Delhi, with the exception of about sixty miles, belonging to the Nabob of Oude, which intervene. Since the conquest of Serinagur, in 1803, by the Nipalese, the Sutuleje river forms the boundary to the west, separating their territories from the province of Lahore, on which they have already begun to encroach. Along the whole northern frontier, the great Himalagy chain of mountains divides them from the elevated table-land of Tibet.

The limits assigned above, describe the empire in its utmost dimensions, of which a very small part (hereafter to be described) has any claim to the appellation of Nipal: the modern names of the other principal districts are Ghorcah, Kyraut, Morung, Muckwany, Macwanpoor, Lamjung, Tahnoor, Twenty-four Rajas, Casly, Palpar, Ismah, Rolpah, Patahu, Deucar, Jemlah, Kemaoon,* Almora, and Serinagur.

The Bagmatty River, which passes between Manniary and the Kuttiool of modern maps, divides in the quarter the British and Nipal territories in a direction nearly S. S. W.; but the river, although wide, is not, at particular seasons of the years, above knee deep. On the western side, south of Hettowra, the common boundary of the British and Nipaul territories, may be described by a line drawn midway between Ekdurra and Ullown. At Hettowra, the country is composed of a confused heap of hills, separated in various directions by narrow bottoms or glens, which is also the appearance exhibited by the greatest part of the mountainous tract known under the general name of Nipal; no single uninterrupted chain or range being met with after passing the Cheriaghauti ridge. The sides of these hills are every where covered with tall forests (chiefly of saul or sesso), or partially cultivated with different sorts of grain. The mountainous tract to the east, is inhabited by various uncivilized nations, the principal of whom are the Kyrauts, the Hawoos, and the Limbooas, who are all Hindoos of the Brahminical persuasion, but of the lowest cast. The chief towns are Catmandoo, the capital, Gorcah, Pattan, Bhatgan, Jemlah, Almora, and Serinagur.

The valley of Nipal Proper, whence the sovereignty takes its name, is nearly of an oval figure: its greatest length from north to south is twelve miles by nine its greatest breadth; the circumference of the whole being under fifty miles. To the south it is bounded by very stupendous mountains; but to the east and west, the enclosing hills are less lofty. Sheopuri, which constitutes its principal

* Kemaoon, or Camaon, a province or district in Northern Hindostan, situated principally between the 29th and 30th degrees of north latitude, the hilly part of which belonged to the Rajah of Nipal; and the Turrye, or lower part, to the British government, having been ceded in 1801 by the Nabob of Oude. The territory of this district is separated from that of Serinagur by a range of mountains, on which stands the village of Chiring, lat. 30° 6. N. The whole of Kemaoon is now English.

After passing this chain of hills, the contrast is remarkable. The hills of Kemaoon appear to rise in a regular acclivity from their bases, and the soil is of rich earth, giving birth to fine verdure and extensive forests. The country also divides into rather spacious vallies, rendered fertile by tillage, and the cultivation is more extended, and carried further up the hills than in Serinagur, with a greater population. On the frontier, several of the villages are divided, one half belonging to Serinagur, and one half to Kemaoon, an arrangement which seems unfortunate, under present circumstances. In this district are many small and rapid rivers, such as the Gaumathi, the Garuda Gunga, the Barrul, and the Causila. Prior to 1791, the mountainous part of this district was subdued by the Nipalese: and in 1808 the expelled Rajah of Kemaoon resided at Rampoor as a tehsildar (subordinate collector of the revenue) under the British government. In 1582 Abul Fazel describes the Kemaoon mountains, and attributes to them a great many valuable articles which they do not produce:—"A part of the northern mountains of this soubah is called Kemaoon, where there are mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, orpiment, and borax. Here are also found abundance of musk-deer, ketass cows, silkworms, falcons of various kinds, goats, horses, and plenty of honey."

The city of Almora is the capital both of Kemaoon and the Almora districts.

barrier to the north, is the highest of the mountains that encircle it, whence issue the Bhagmatty and Vishnumatty rivers, which, with many other streams, traverse the valley of Nipal, the bottom of which, beside being very uneven, is intersected with deep ravines and speckled with little hills. Seen from Mount Chandraghire, the valley of Nipal appears thickly settled with villages, among fields fertilized by numerous streams: but the part of the view which most powerfully attracts the attention, is the adjacent enormous mountains of Sheopuri and Jibgibia, with the gigantic Himalaya ridge, covered with everlasting snow, in the back ground.

In some ancient Hindoo books Nipal is called Deccani Tapoo or the southern isle, in reference to its situation with respect to the Hymalaya mountains, and the contiguous northern regions; the valley of Nipal being there described as an immenese lake, which, in the progress of ages, had retired within the banks of the Bhagmatty.

Climate.

The northernmost part of the Nipal valley scarcely lies in a higher parallel of latitude than 27° 3 N. Yet it enjoys, in some respects, the climate of the south of Europe. Its height above the sea appears, from the barometer, to be above four thousand feet: the mean temperature from the 17th to the 25th of March was 67 degrees. The seasons here are pretty much the same as in Upper Hindostan. The rains commence rather earlier, and set in from the south-east quarter; are usually very copious, and break up about the middle of October. In a few hours the inhabitants, by ascending the mountains, can pass a variety of temperatures; and in three or four days journey by moving from Noakote to Kheroo, or Ramika, may exchange the heat of Bengal for the cold of Russia.

Lands.

Throughout Nipal proper, the Newar tribes alone cultivate the ground, and exercise the useful arts; but they enjoy little security or happiness under their present rulers. The sovereign is there regarded as the original absolute proprietor of all lands. Even the first subject of the state has, generally speaking, but a temporary and precarious interest in the lands which he holds; being liable, at every punjunni (or grand council) to be deprived of them altogether; to have them commuted for a pecuniary stipend, or, exchanged for others. This council consists of the principal ministers of government, and of such other persons, as the sovereign thinks fit to invite to it.

The lands of the Nipal state are divided into 1. crown lands; 2. Birta, or Bimooter lands; 3. Kohrya or Bari lands, (such as are destitute of streams) and 4. Kaith, or plantation-lands of the first quality.

The beegah is used in mensuration by the Purbutties only: by which appellation the occupiers of the hilly regions surrounding the valley of Nipal are distinguished from the Newars or proper inhabitants of the latter. Many Kaiths yield three harvests; one of rice, one of wheat, pulse, &c. and, sometimes one or two of an excellent vegetable, called tori. There are grounds that yield two crops of rice successively; one fine and the other coarse; beside affording in the same year a wheat crop.

Productions.

The sugar-cane is cultivated in the Nipal valley; but rarely more is raised than is required for the consumption of the chief landlords; the seed is always sown by females.

The plough is scarcely ever used by cultivators in the valley, who prepare their ground for rice by digging to a certain depth with a sort of spade, turning up the soil in ridges, as in potatoe-plantations, leaving the whole for some time until well flooded, and finally, levelling the field. Among the spontaneous productions of Nipal, are the raspberry, the walnut, and the mulberry.

The cattle of Nipal, generally speaking, are so superior to those commonly met with in Bengal, and the Chowry cow, and Changea or Shawl-goat, are only to be found among the mountains bordering on Tibet. The inhabitants of the latter country use sheep as beasts of burden, for the transporting salt into Nipal, of which each is said to carry forty-two pounds avoirdupoise. This district does not abound much with game; and the fish, from the transparency and rapidity of the stream are very difficult to catch with the fly. The sarus, ortolan,

wild goose, and wild duck, appear in Nipal only as birds of passage, making a stage of it between Hindostan and Tibet. Copper and iron are found here; the latter of an excellent quality. Oude was formerly supplied with copper from this country; but of late, the European copper, by underselling, has driven the Nipal copper out of the markets. The gold imported to Bengal from Nipal, is not the produce of the country: the quantity procured from the rivulets, flowing through the territories, being extremely small. The gold is received by the Nipalese from Tibet in exchange for goods.

Trade.

The commerce of Nipal is not so extensive as it might be under better regulations. This is partly to be attributed to the ignorance and jealousy of the administration; but also in a great degree to the monopolies certain Uluts or mercantile Gosains, and a few other merchants, have long been in possession of. If it were not for these obstacles an extensive traffic might be carried on between Tibet and the British territories, through Nipal.

Nipal exports to British India, elephants, elephant's teeth, rice, timber, hides, ginger, terra-japonica, turmuric, wax, honey, pure resin of the pine, walnuts, oranges, long-pepper, bark of the root of bastard cinnamon, dried leaves of ditto, large cardamums, dammer lamp oil, and cotton of the simul-tree. These articles are the produce of the Morung and other parts of the Turiani, and of Nipal: beside these, a great variety of articles produced in Tibet are sent south through Nipal. There are small quantities of salt and salt-petre made in the eastern part of the Nipal valley; but the former is not so much esteemed by the natives as that of Tibet. The following articles are exported from the British dominions to Nipal, either for the consumption of that country, or for the Tibet market; viz. Bengal cloths, muslins and silks of various sorts, raw silk, gold and silver laces, carpets, English cutlery, saffron, spices, sandal-wood, quicksilver, cotton, tin, zinc, lead, soap, camphor, chillies, tobacco, and coral.

Manufactures.

The Newars of Nipal fabricate only cloths of a very coarse kind. The cotton employed is the produce either of Niakot, or of the Muddaize; by which latter name they commonly distinguish the Company's territories. They work very well in iron, copper, and brass, and are particularly ingenious in carpentry: though they never use a saw, dividing their wood, of whatever size, with the chissel and mallet. They export some of their brazen utensils to the southward. They have attempted without success, to manufacture some fire arms; but their swords and daggers are tolerably good. They gild extremely well, and construct bells of so large a size as five feet diameter.

From rice, and other grain, they distil spirits, and also prepare a fermented liquor from wheat, &c. *munnua*, rice, which they name *phaur:* it is made in the manner of our malt liquors, which it resembles. The currency of Nipal consists chiefly in silver pieces of eight annas (14d.) called siccas, and they have a coin so low as the 280th part of a sicca.

Population.

The great mass of the inhabitants of Nipal dwell in the valleys; the hills and Turiani, being but thinly populated. General Kirkpatrick estimates the population of the valley of Nipal at half a million, which appears an extraordinary number, when its small dimensions are considered. The inhabitants consist principally of the two superior classes of Hindoos, (Bramins and Khetris, with their subdivisions) Newars, Dhenwars Mhanjees, Bhooteas, and Bhauras; the two first divisions, who occupy the principal stations in the sovereignty, and fill the armies, are dispersed through the country. The Newars are confined almost to the valley of Nipal; the Dhenwars and Mhanjees are the fishermen and husbandmen of the western districts, and the Bhooteas inhabit such parts of Kuchar (Lower Tibet) as are included in the Nipal territories. The Bhauras are separated from the Newans, and amount to about five thousand. To the eastward, some districts are inhabited by the Limbooas, Nuggerkooties, and others; of whom little is known beside the name. The Newars are divided into several castes like those among the more southern Hindoos.

The Purbutties, or peasantry of the mountainous country, are divided into

four classes, according to the number of ploughs and the nature of their occupation. The expenses of the military establishments are, for the most part, discharged by assignments of land; though, in some instances, the soldier receives his pay from the treasury. In money and lands together, the pay of the private sepoy amounts to about seventy-six rupees, exclusive of his coat, which is supplied by government. Some of the villages bestowed in jaghires are of considerable value, yielding from three to five thousand rupees annual revenue. The income of a village, exclusive of what arises from the produce of such lands as may be annexed to it, consists principally in the rent of houses, which are all built of brick, and the duties charged on salt, tobacco, pepper, betel-nut, and similar articles of general consumption.

Revenues.

The Nipal territories being for the most part parcelled out into jaghires, the proportion of their produce received into the treasury is not considerable. It probably never exceeds thirty lacs of rupees per annum, nor falls under twenty-five. The profit from the mint alone is reckoned at from seven to eight lacs of rupees.

The trade in gold from Tibet has usually been a monopoly in the hands of government; the copper-mines formerly yielded a considerable revenue, but now scarcely produce a lack. The chief expenses of government are the provision of fire-arms and military stores—of broad-cloth for the clothing of the regular troops—and of jewels, silks, and cotton stuffs from Bengal.

Army.

The Nipal artillery is very bad. Matchlocks, bows, and arrows, and kohras, or hatchet-swords, are the common weapons used. The regular forces are armed with muskets, of which few are fit for actual service. This force consists of from fifty to sixty companies of unequal strength, but containing, on an average, not less than one hundred and forty fire-locks, the privates of which are brave and very hardy, but their discipline slovenly. The Jung Neshaun, or war standard, is on a yellow ground, and exhibits a figure of Hoonimaun, a Hindoo deity, whose form is that of a monkey.

Government.

The Nipal constitution of government is essentially despotic, modified by certain observances, enjoined by immemorial custom, the Dharma Shastra forming the basis of their jurisprudence in civil and criminal cases.

Manners.

The inhabitants of this region have all along entertained but little intercourse with the neighbouring nations, and are probably the only Hindoo people who have not been disturbed, far less subdued, by any Mohammedan force. They are in consequence remarkable for a simplicity of character and an absence of parade or affectation. The Newar tribe differ in many respects from the other Hindoo inhabitants, particularly in feeding on the flesh of buffaloes. They probably never were of a warlike disposition, and are held in contempt by the Purbutties or mountaineers. Their occupations are chiefly agricultural, and they execute most of the country arts and manufactures. They are of a middle size, broad shoulders and chest, stout limbs, round and rather flat faces, small eyes, low and somewhat spreading noses, and open chearful countenances. The ordinary hue of their complexion is between a sallow and copper colour. It is remarkable that the Newar women, like the Nairs of Malabar, may, in fact, have as many husbands as they please, being at liberty to divorce them on the slightest pretences.

Learning.

It is extremely probable there is no place in India, where a search after ancient Sanscrit manuscripts would be more successful than in the valley of Nipal, and particularly at Bhatgong, which is the Benares of the Ghoorkhali territories. General Kirkpatrick, the British ambassador to Nipal in 1793, was informed, while there, of one library, said to contain fifteen thousand volumes. Beside the Sanscrit, which is cultivated by the Brahmins of Nipal, the principal vernacular languages are the Purbutti, the Newar, the Dhenwar, the Muggur, the Kyraut, the Hovoo, the Limbooa, and the Bhootea.

Religion.

The books held sacred by the Hindoos leave scarcely any room to doubt that the religion of Brahma has been established from the most remote antiquity in the Nipal valley, where there are as many temples as houses, and as many idols as inhabitants; there not being a fountain, river, or hill within its limits, that is not consecrated to some one or other of the Hindoo deities. The popular religion in general, differs nothing from Hindoo doctrines established in other parts of India, excepting so far as the secluded nature of the country may have assisted to preserve it in a state of superior purity. The valley of Nipal in particular, abounds with temples of great sanctity, where numbers of peasantry sacrifice buffaloes to Bhavani, and afterward feed on the flesh with great satisfaction. During the Goorkhah expedition to Tibet, the soldiers fed on the flesh of the Chowry cow, or long-haired bullock; yet were in other respects professors of the Brahminical religion.

History.

The ancient history of Nipal is very much clouded with mythological fable. The inhabitants have lists of princes for many ages back; of whom Ny Muni, who communicated his name to the valley, was the first. Like other eastern states it often changed masters; but the revolutions appear either to have originated internally, or to have been connected with their immediate neighbours, as we never find them subjected to any other great Asiatic power.

In A. D. 1323, Hur Singh Deo, Rajah of Semrounghur, and of the posterity of Bamdeb, of the Soorej Bungsi princes of Oude, entered Nipal, and completely subdued it. The crown continued in his family until 1768, when Purthi Narayan, the Rajah of Gorcah (Ghoorka)* put an end to the dynasty of Semrounghur Khetries. Runjeet Mull, of Bhatgong was the last prince of the Soorej Bungsi race that reigned over Nipal. He formed on alliance with Purthi Narrayan, of Gorcah with a view of strengthening himself against the sovereign of Catmandoo; but this connexion ended in the total reduction of Nipal by his ally, in the Newar year 888, corresponding with A. D. 1768. Ranjeet Mull took refuge at Benares, where he died, and left a son named Abdool Singh, who is probably still alive. Purthi Narrayan, the Ghoorkha conqueror of Nipal, died in 1771, leaving two sons Singh Pertaub and Bahadar Sah, the former of whom succeeded him, and died in 1775, after having added considerably to the extent of his dominions, by the subjugation of the districts of Tannohi, Soomaisee, Jogimara, and Oopadrong, lying to the S. W. of Nipal.

Singh Pertaub had only one legitimate son, Raja Kun Bahadur, who was his successor, under the regency of his mother, during which period Palpa, Garrumcote and Kasky were added to the Nipal dominions. Under the succeeding regency of Bahadur Sah, the Rajah's uncle, all the estates lying between Kasky and Serinagur, including both the territories of the Twenty-four and Twenty-two Rajahs, comprehending the dominion of forty-six petty princes, were either absolutely seized or rendered tributary.

In the year 1769 a force was detached by the Bengal government against the

* Gorcah, or Ghurka, a town, and also a district, to which the former gives its name, in Northern Hindoostan, situated between the 28th and 29th degrees of north latitude. Prior to the conquest of Nipal by Rajah Purthi Narrayan, of Ghoorka, the Trisoolgunga separated the territories of the Ghoorkali and Newar (or Nipal) princes, the western limit of the Ghoorka district being marked by the Mursiangdi. This territory, beside a numerous peasantry of Dhenwars, contains several Rajpoot families, and some Newars, but is principally occupied by the Brahminical and Khetri tribes; and as these constituted the principal strength of Purthi Narrayans government, and continue to form the main support of the present one, they possess considerable authority. Their chiefs are known by the name of Thurgurs, from whom are selected the leading conductors of affairs. Their number is thirty-six, the title properly descending only to heads of families, and these thirty-six are subdivided into three gradations.

The Ghoorkali reigning family pretend to derive their descent from the Rajpoot princes Odeypoor, in the same manner as the Savajee family claimed a similar origin. For a considerable period they have existed in the mountainous country bordering on the river Gunduck, during which time they have gradually risen into power by successive encroachments on their neighbours. After the conquest of Nipal by the Ghoorkhalies in 1768, the seat of government was transferred to Catmandoo, and the city of Gorka, having been much neglected, is greatly decayed. Near to the city of Gorcah there is said to be a considerable mass of rock chrystal.

Ghoorkhalies under Captain Kinlock, which penetrated as far as Sedowly, an important post at the foot of the Nipal hills; but not being able to proceed further and his troops being sickly, the enterprize was abandoned.

Toward the end of Mr. Hastings's Government the Teshoo Lama of Tibet proceeded to Pekin, and dying soon after his arrival there, Sumhur Lama, his brother, fled from Hassa to the Rajah of Nipal, taking with him a considerable quantity of treasure. By his communications he excited the avarice of the Nipal government, which marched a body of troops towards Lassa. The armies of the latter being beaten, they agreed to pay a tribute of three lacks of rupees. In 1790 the Nipalese, by the advice of Sumhur Lama, sent an army of 18,000 men against Teshoo Loomboo, the residence of another Lama, which plundered that place and all its numerous temples. In their retreat from this place they lost 2000 men by the severity of the weather, great numbers of whom appear to have been frozen to death.

In 1792 the Emperor of China, as grand protector of the Lamas, sent an army of seventy thousand men against the Nipal Rajah, which beat the Nipalese repeatedly, and advanced to Noakote, within twenty-six miles of Catmandoo. The Nipalese were at last obliged to make peace on ignominious terms, consenting to become tributaries to the Emperor of China, and to restore all the plunder they had acquired from the Tibet Lamas. A treaty of commerce was at this time attempted by Lord Cornwallis, and Captain Kirkpatrick sent envoy to Cartmandoo; but the extreme jealousy of the Nipalese frustrated all his endeavours.

In March 1793, a treaty was entered into by Mr. Duncan, then resident at Benares, on the part of the British government, through the medium of native agents, by which it was stipulated, that two and a half per cent. should be reciprocally taken as duty on the imports from both countries, to be levied on the amount of the invoices stamped at the custom-houses of their respective countries, for which purpose certain stations on the frontiers were selected. It was also agreed that the merchants who had transported their goods into either country and paid the regulated duty, and not meeting with a sale, wished to carry them to any other country, should pay no further duty, but be permitted to remove them; and it was stipulated that in all cases the merchants should experience a prompt administration of justice, when imposed on or oppressed.

In October 1801, a more detailed political treaty was concluded, by which the friends and enemies of the one state were to have the same relation to the other, and arrangements were made for the adjustment of any dispute respecting boundaries. Prior to this treaty a certain number of elephants had been sent annually by the Nipal Rajah to the Bengal government, on account of the Pergunnah of Muckinacinpoor; but the governor-general, with the view of gratifying the Rajah, and in consideration of the improved friendly connections, agreed to relinquish that tribute. A mutual exchange of felons and criminals was also agreed on, and the Rajah of Nipal engaged to appropriate a district for the support and expenses of Samee Deo, a member of his own family who had taken refuge in the British territories.

In order to carry into effect the different objects contained in this treaty, and promote the verbal negociations, the governor-general and Nipal Rajah agreed each to depute a confidential person to reside as envoy with the other, who was instructed to abstain from all interference with the interior administration of the country to which he was delegated, or any intercourse with its disaffected subjects.

Since the accession of Rajah Ghur, Ban Judh Bicrama Sah, a boy, who, in 1808, was nine years of age, the councils and entire management of the country have been entrusted to, or rather usurped, by Bheem Singh Tapah. The Tapahs are *casias*, or cultivators of the land, and formidable from their numbers. They oppose the Chawtras, who are Rajpoots, and uncles to the reigning prince, whose cognomen is Sah and not Shah; though the latter is very generally affected, on account of its royal import.*

* For an account of the late war with Nipal, see page 425. For the Convention with Kajee Umr Singh Thappa, or Tapah, see page 96.—*Edit.*

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF MOHAMMED.

(From the Arabic Work, entitled, " Deh Mujilis.")

TRADITIONALISTS of grievous tidings, and narrators of heart-breaking events, have handed down to, us that the tenth year of the Hegira,* after the prophet had performed his last pilgrimage, on the day named Urfa, and in the plain surnamed Urfaat, the following sentence was communicated to him from above: " Now have I completed the work of your religion, and bestowed perfect happiness upon you:" after which, whenever he preached to the people, he mixed with his discourse the tidings of his expected, and welcome dissolution.

At length, upon the 28th of the moon Suffer, of the 11th Hegira, the prophet repaired to the burial ground of Bukea,† and passed a considerable time in prayer for the souls of those whose remains were deposited in the tombs around him: the following day he was seized with a head-ache, in which condition he came forth, and gave directions for the people to be assembled, as he was about to preach to them for the last time. When they were arrived, he ascended to the pulpit, and having concluded a long discourse, he addressed them in these words: " Know, O ye people, my dissolution is at hand; my desire of being united to God overpowers me, and I shall quickly depart from among you: say, then, in what manner have I not performed my prophetic mission for your salvation? For your sakes, and for religion I have fought, whilst you, in return, have smote my teeth, and defiled my face with blood." They acknowledged what he said was true; that he had shown them the right, and taught them to shun the crooked path; beseeching the Almighty to reward him accordingly. The prophet then, in the name of God, solemnly enjoined any whom he might have struck, to arise, and take reparation; or any that he might have injured in his property, forthwith to receive back whatever was his due; on which a man named Akausha arose and said, " O prophet, since you so earnestly urge this matter, I should be a sinner if I continued silent: know then, that in the expedition to Tebouck, intending to smite your she-camel Kuswah, the whip descended on my shoulders, and was attended with excruciating pain, for which I now expect retaliation." " May God reward you in both worlds, O Akausha," replied the prophet, " for giving me an opportunity of compounding this affair now, and for not having deferred it to the day of judgment: can you inform me with what whip the offence was committed?" Akausha answered, that it was with the rod Mamshuke, having a thong suspended from the end of it; which the prophet ordered immediately to be brought.*

In obedience to the commands of his master, Soliman repaired to the prophet's house, and knocked at the door of Fatima's apartment, repeating the usual salutation observed toward the prophet's family. Fatima knew the voice, and on being advised of his errand, observed, that as her father was afflicted with a fever, and had not strength to sit his horse, he could have no occasion for such an instrument. On being informed of further particulars she gave a loud shriek, and solemnly adjured Soliman to impress on Akausha's mind, that out of regard to the weak and sickly condition of her father, he ought to be merciful, and spare him.

When Soliman had departed, Fatima sent for her sons, Hussen and Hossain, and acquainted them with what had happened, bidding them repair to the place where their grandfather was, and instead of one stroke which Akausen was about

* *Hegira*, the Mohammedan era, or reckoning of time. According to the Mussulman account, it is now in the 1224th year: so that the events here related occurred about 1213 years ago, answering to the Christian era 598.

† This place, Bukea, must have been, of course, at or near Medina.

* Great stress is laid by devout Mahommedans, on the humility and meekness testified by their prophet, in this instance, in submitting to retaliation for an involuntary offence; which, in strictness of law, he was not obliged to do.

to inflict on him, to receive each an hundred in his room. But on their informing the prophet of the business on which they were come, he pronounced that they could not grant retaliation for that which he had committed; at the same time desiring Akausha to rise and strike.

Akausha remonstrated, saying, that as his shoulders were bare when he received the blow, the prophet's ought to be submitted to him in the same condition; which the holy man preparing to do, a murmur of mingled rapture and indignation was heard proceeding from the angels of heaven, who beheld the scene. But when Akausha saw the naked shoulders of the prophet, and beheld thereon the seal of his apostolic mission, he sprang forward, and applied his lips to the holy sign, saying, "O prophet! to kiss this mark, and not to obtain retaliation, was the object I sought after; yourself having often pronounced, 'Whoever touches the skin of my body, him the fire of hell shall spare.'"

The prophet now descended from the pulpit; his indisposition visibly increasing upon him. He, however, desired Ali to leave him, and repose himself; which having done, he returned, and informed his father-in-law that in a dream he had beheld himself clad in complete armour, which on a sudden was torn from his body. The prophet replied, "That armour am I, of whom you are about to be deprived." Fatima came next, and related, that being asleep, she thought she held in her hand a sheet of the holy Koran, which was suddenly ravished from her sight. The prophet replied "That sheet of the Koran am I, who shall quickly be lost to you." Hussen and Hossain also related, that in their dreams they had just beheld a throne moving on the bosom of the wind, under which they walked, with their heads uncovered. The prophet replied, "That throne signifies my coffin; under which you will soon walk, in the manner represented to you."

Ibnabbas informs us, that the Almighty commanded the angel of death, saying, "Repair to my beloved Mohammed; but touch not his immaculate soul without his own acquiescence." Israiel, attended by a host of kindred spirits, in the disguise of an Arabian villager, transported himself in an instant to the prophet's habitation, with the commission of God in his hand. He repeated the customary salutation, and begged admittance as having come off a long journey. Fatima was sitting by her father's pillow, when she heard the voice, and desired the stranger to call another time, as the prophet was not at leisure. A repetition of the request by Israiel was followed by an answer couched in the same terms. The third time, it was demanded in a peremptory tone, which struck the family with terror. The prophet opened his eyes, and demanded the cause of their consternation. Fatima answered, "That an extraordinary kind of stranger, who stood at the door, had thrice demanded admission, and would take no denial." The prophet asked her if she knew not who it was; she answered, "God is wise, I know not." "He," pursued the prophet, "is the destroyer of lusts, the annihilator of passions, the maker of widows, and of orphans; an intruder, who opens doors without the assistance of a key, and lays prostrate without the aid of arms. He, my daughter, is the angel of death, and attends for the soul of your father; whose threshold he respects, or he had entered without hesitation, it not being his practice to wait for admission: open the door, that he may come in." "Alas!" exclaimed Fatima, "then the ruin of Medina approaches, for its protector is about to depart!"

The prophet desired her to be comforted, as even angels would behold her grief with concern. With his holy hands, he wiped off the tears which ran down her cheeks; and beseeched the Almighty to endue her with patience and resignation to support his loss; enjoining her, as soon as death should have closed his eyes, to repeat the following sentence: "*From God we are, and to God we must return.*" Fatima continued to dwell on her approaching loss in the most moving terms, and was interrupted by her father, who again desired that Israiel might be admitted.

The angel of death now appeared, saying, "Peace to the prophet! The Almighty has sent you his blessing, and restricted me from touching your soul till I have your own permission." The prophet replied, "It is my request that you refrain from it till Gabriel arrives."

That angel, the messenger of the word of God, meantime had received his commission to repair to Mohammed, and carry to the beloved of the Almighty a turban, made from the texture of the cloth of paradise. Weeping and lamenting he stood before him, and was gently taxed by Mohammed, with having forsaken him in his present awful situation; which the angel excused by alleging he had been employed about his affairs, and now brought the joyful tidings which he himself would wish for, namely, that the violence of the flames of hell had been abated for his passage, the gardens of paradise adorned, and hosts of angels drawn up for the reception of his soul. The prophet acknowledged the goodness of God; but added, that his mind was oppressed with cares for the future fate of his disciples. Gabriel desired him to be under no concern on that account, as the Almighty would work out the salvation of as many of them as he should desire. The prophet then beckoned Israiel to come forward and execute his commission; which while he was doing, the Lord of the World fixed his eyes on the ceiling, and repeated the name of the Most High; when his hands, which were clasped together, and extended, suddenly dropping on his breast, his soul took its flight to the presence of its Creator. *From God we are, and to God we must return.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF FATIMA, THE DAUGHTER OF MOHAMMED.

(From the Same.)

THOUGH traditions differ in regard to the time during which Fatima was absorbed in grief for the loss of her father; yet they agree in this, that it long continued incessant. At the end of about six months, her husband Ali, going one day into her apartment, beheld her employed in kneading dough for bread, mixing up a composition for the children's hair, and making preparation for washing their garments. Ali, astonished at the novelty of the scene, addressed her, "O worthy to be served by men and angels! O sole daughter of the prophet, and last of apostolic women! O mother of the two martyrs! never yet have I beheld your attention engaged by two employments at a time, and now I see it taken up with three. What mystery does this conceal?" The holy Fatima (her eyes bathed in tears) replied, "O prince distinguished in the plain of La Futtah*, and surnamed of the Almighty, the Lion of God! O bud of the garden, and line of Abu Taleb!† The happiness of our union draws to a close; the hour of separation is arrived, and the period of absence is about to commence. Last night, I dreamed I beheld my father, standing on an eminence, and looking round as if in expectation of some one's approach. I called out, 'Whence are you, O my parent! my heart is afflicted, and my body wasted with anguish on your account.' He replied, 'I am now come for you; the time is arrived, in which you must wean your affections from the flesh, and break the bonds of your earthly habitation; in which you must remove your tents from the straits of the earth to the world of heaven; make haste for I cannot depart without you.' I replied, 'O my father, this event is my wish, the consummation of which I have constantly sighed for.' 'Use no delay, then,' he repeated again, 'for to-morrow night you must accompany your parent.' I here awoke, with my heart entirely absorbed by the desire of the world to come, and am certain, that the close of this day, or to-morrow evening, will be the period of my dissolution; I am therefore making bread to day, as grief on my account may render you incapable of doing it to-morrow, and my children in consequence may hunger in vain; I wash their garments now, knowing not who will attend to the wants of my orphans hereafter; and I am preparing to clean their hair at this time,

* Alluding to the sentence of "La Futtah illa Ali, la Seyf alli Zulfecar." There is no heroism but Ali's; there is no sword but Zulfeccar;" which the sect of Sheeas allege to have been pronounced by God. Zulfeccar was the name of Ali's sword.—*Translator.*

† The father of Mohammed.

ignorant of whom they will have to clean it when I am gone."—Thus, Fatima was anxious to keep their hair from being polluted by common dirt. Had she beheld what afterwards happened, their graceful ringlets defiled with dust, and their enchanting countenances stained with blood, how would she have supported the heart-rending sight!*

When Ali had heard her to a conclusion, the tears running down his cheeks, he replied, "O my beloved, hardly yet have I recovered from one wound, when lo! another is inflicted on me; and to the death of your father, is the loss of you now to be added?" Fatima desired him to be comforted under both, and not to leave her, as the moments of her life were numbered, and their next meeting would be in the world of eternity. She put the garments of her children in water, and bedewed their heads with the fondest tears of maternal love: "Would to heaven!" she exclaimed, "I were ignorant of the cruel fate which awaits them: and of the extent to which it will be carried! Go," she continued, "my children, to the burial ground of Bukea, and address your prayers to heaven, in behalf of your mother!"

When they were gone, she extended herself on the bed, and desired Ali to sit down by her; she called for Asmah, the daughter of Awmise, and desired dinner might be ready by the time her sons would return, and served up to them in another apartment, that they might escape the misery of seeing her in her last agonies. Asmah did as she had been directed, and on their return brought up the dinner. The princes, in astonishment, demanded, if ever she had seen them sit down without their mother, and wherefore she supposed they would do it now; Asmah said her mistress being indisposed, they had better not wait for her; but they replied, that without their mother's company no refreshment would be palatable to them, and went strait toward her apartment.

On seeing them approach, Fatima desired Ali to send them away again, to the tomb of her father, that they might humble themselves before God, while she endeavoured to repose herself. When they were gone, she desired Ali to take her head to his bosom, for her life now ebbed fast. Ali replied, he had neither heart nor resolution to behold her in such a situation, or to attend to language so affecting: "O Ali!" she answered, "the road which I am going, is a road which all must travel; and the fulness of my grief is such, as must, of necessity, be allowed utterance. Be patient, then, and imbibe the bitter draught of my dissolution." Ali took her to his bosom; when, in the affliction with which he was overwhelmed, a tear dropped on her cheek: she opened her eyes, and seeing the violence of his grief, observed, that the present was rather a season for testamentary duties, than unavailing sorrow. "O first of women" he quickly replied, "reveal your will." "I have four requests," continued Fatima: "First, if I have misbehaved myself toward you, or ever given you uneasiness, that you forgive me." He answered, "God forbid! During the time we have lived together, neither in word nor in act have you done aught to give my heart a pang: you have been my perpetual solace, not my sorrow: my comforter in affliction, not the disturber of my repose. In you, I have found the faithful mistress, not the imperious tyrant: possessed of the sweetness and softness of the rose, not the sharpness and annoyance of the thorn." "Secondly, let my children," she continued, "be dear to you; forsake not those who possess so tender a place in my heart; withdraw not from their heads your fostering hand; and should the forwardness of youth ever break out in them, let it obtain your forgiveness. Thirdly, let me be conveyed to my grave by night; that as in life, my person has been secluded from the eyes of men, so in death, my bier may be sacred from their view. Fourthly, neglect not to frequent the tomb of her to whom you have been so dear; and whose faithful and affectionate companion you have been. Now,

* Hussen and Hossain were both murdered in the year nine of the Hegira; the former being poisoned by his own wife at the instigation of her relations; and the latter assassinated by Shimir. The anniversary of this event is still celebrated by all Mussulmen during the first ten days of the month of Mohurrum; answering to the last of January and the beginning of February of our reckoning. At this season, in the evening, the disciples of Mohammed form in grand procession, accompanied by torches, and preceded by idols, which are sacrificed to the memory of the two martyrs. During the whole ceremony, they beat their breasts and continually repeat the names of Hussen Hossain.

alas! the connexion must, of necessity, be dissolved." Ali promised a faithful observance of her requests, and proposed others on his part: First, that if he had been ever wanting in his attention to her, she would forgive him. Secondly, that when she beheld her father, she would present the salutation of one who continued to feel and deplore his loss. Thirdly, that she would not, for any part of his conduct towards her, complain of him to the prophet. Fatima, answered, "God is my witness, that during the time we have lived together, I have not experienced from you a word or a deed that can be complained of: on the contrary, your conduct toward me has been full of manliness, liberality, and kindness, engaging words, and laudable actions."

While they were engaged in this affecting discourse, a noise of lamentation and complaint suddenly assailed them, from without; and in a voice interrupted by sobs, admittance was soon after solicited by Hussen and Hossain, that they might take a last farewell of their parent. Ali opened the door, and taking them affectionately in his arms, asked by what means they had discovered their mother's approaching end. They replied, "On arriving at the mausoleum of our grandfather, we heard a voice, saying, 'Behold! the orphans of Fatima are arrived;' which was followed by another saying, 'Behold! the intercessors of the day of judgment are arrived.' and then a third, which resembled the voice of the prophet; saying, 'Lo! the darlings of my heart are here.' When we entered the mausoleum, and had performed our devotions, we heard a voice proceed from the tomb, saying, 'Return my children, that you may behold your mother, to meet whom, I am come here for the last time!'" With this they rushed on, and beheld Fatima, with her head reclined on the pillow; they fell at her feet, beseeching her to open her eyes, and bless her orphans with a last look. Fatima aroused, took them to her bosom, saying, "O! my beloved sons! God knows what is to happen to you, after I am gone; and to what extent the tyranny of your enemies will be exercised against you!" She then called for her daughters, and delivered them to Hussen and Hossain; earnestly and repeatedly recommending them all to the protection of Ali. When her husband and children had left her, Fatima desired Asmah to prepare water for her ablutions, which she went through with a minute attention to the precepts and ceremonies of her religion, in a manner that is seldom done; after which she directed her couch to be spread, and threw herself on it: she then spoke to her servant of a certain unction made from the camphor of Paradise, and given to her father by the angel Gabriel, for the purpose of his body being anointed with it after his decease, which he had divided into three parts; one part for himself, one for Ali, and one for her: the latter she desired might be brought: when it was produced, she bade Asmah apply it, after her death, to the use for which it was designed. She now desired to be left alone, as she wished to commune with her God. Asmah has related, that about half an hour after she had quitted her mistress, she heard her weeping aloud, which induced her to go in, when she observed Fatima engaged in the most pious and fervent devotions; invoking the Almighty, by the honour of her father, and his desire again to behold her; by the misery which preyed on the heart of Ali at the prospect of her dissolution, by the grief of her sons, and distraction of her daughters, to have mercy on her father's diciples, and to pardon the sins of the ungodly. At this Asmah, could not suppress her sobs, which attracting the notice of Fatima, she demanded if she had not desired to be left alone, and be called to in a short time; that if no answer was returned, it might be known that she had departed to the bosom of her father. On this, Asmah again retired, and soon after calling, no answer was returned; when entering the apartment, and drawing the veil from her mistress's face, she saw that she was no more. *From God we are, and to God we must return.*

POETRY.

ADDRESS OF WINTER TO TIMOUR.

Versified from Sir John Malcolm's History of Persia.

By Miss Porden.

[Timour or Tamerlane, the conqueror of Russia, of Hindostan, of Persia, Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, unsated with conquest, assembled at the age of seventy-one, an immense army to invade China. This empire had formerly been snbject to Chenghis, from whom Timour loved to trace his descent, and he said then he felt it a duty to re-establish the Tartar power, and expel idolatry from a country which had formed part of the dominions of his great ancestor. He commenced his march in the depth of winter, and passed the Iartes on the ice. But illness stopped him at Otra, and his forces were soon deprived of their leader. "*Timour's Institutes*," composed under his own direction, give a flattering picture of his achievements; but his life has been written with all the virulence of hatred by an Arabian author, Ahmed-ben-Arabshah, from whom a striking passage is quoted in Sir John Malcolm's History of Persia, which is here attempted to be versified. It is difficult to read it without a more modern application.]

Keen blew the sleety gale, the scene was drear,
One sheet of white the hills and plains appear,
Vast blocks of ice obstruct the rapid floods,
And hills of snow conceal the sable woods,
Nor bird, nor beast, nor living thing was seen,
Nor flower, nor fruit, nor blade of herbage green;
All Nature knew the appointed time of rest,
And sheltered, slept in earth's maternal breast.
Man's heart alone no change of season knows,
And proud ambition stoops not to repose!
The tyrant's troops, regardless of the blast,
Blacken with countless hordes the silvery waste.
High on his Tartar steed the conqueror rode,
And led his myriads o'er the frozen flood;
When lo! amid a realm of subject snows,
In awful pride, gigantic Winter rose,
His hand with arrows filled, was lifted high,
A ghastly gleam was in his frozen eye;
Like some vast mountain his stupendous form,
His voice the howling of the Alpine storm.
It lacked the melody of giving breath,
And chill'd the spirit as the voice of Death,
"* Behold the mighty conqueror, who defies,
"Not man alone but these inclement skies.
"Yet though thy dreadful warriors onward ride,
"Nor fawn the elements, to sooth thy pride.
"Round thy warm limbs my icy robe I cast,
"I give thee to the snow, the hail, the blast;
"Yon hill—the Spirit of the Storm is there,
"And bids thee, tyrant, stop thy rash career.
"No longer shalt thou wrap the world in flame,
"Art thou a spirit of vengeance? I the same.
"Slaves to subdue we use our power alike,
"When baneful stars in dire conjunction strike.
"How terrible their force! but on! be bold!
"Make earth's best region desolate and cold,
"Then in the impotence of fury time,
"To find at length thy blasts less keen than mine.
"If thou canst glory in unnumbered bands,
"That waste, destroy, o'erwhelm the fairest lands,
"With heavenly aid, my storms as widely sweep,
"Thy lance is keen, my arrow strikes as deep!
"And on thy head, by him that governs all,
"The deadliest venom of my wrath shall fall,
"Not all thy fires, thy self, thine host shall save,
"From the cold sleep, the tempest's icy grave."

TO A NAUTCH-GIRL.

Imitated from the Hindoostanee.

[The following may be supposed to convey a picture of the extraordinary influence which the character it is addressed to has been frequently found to possess over men of the first consequence in Hindoostan.]

Smiling songstress, wouldst thou hear me
  Plead successful love to thee;
Wouldst thou, faithful, ever near me,
  Grateful yield thy love to me;
Every other tie forsaken,
  Every other claim unknown,

* The passage quoted by Sir John Malcolm commences here.

In this bosom should there waken
 Not a feeling but thine own.

What are all fantastic notions,
 In a world unfeeling bred;
Deadening all the heart's emotions
 By the dulness of the head?

What are learning's vaunted pages,
 Wearying tales and dreams at best;
What the wisdom of the sages,
 Who forbid us to be blest?

Worldly toil and vain repining,
 Pride, ambition, henceforth cease;
Form and folly hence resigning,
 All my future thoughts be peace!

Peace, that dwells in love's embraces,
 Joy that sports in Roshun's arms,
In those accents, in those graces,
 Dearer far than prouder charms!

ODE TO GUNGA.

When Evening's sober gales allay
The fever of the fervid day;
And Zephyr with benignant stealth,
Wins coolness from the wave, and health;
Gunga, along thy grassy brink,
A lonely loiterer comes to think;
And, by experience sadly taught,
How vain the past recurring thought,
The fancy that a phantom rears
Of distant scenes and earlier years;
As fleeting as the trackless wind,—
As gives to other thoughts his mind;
To Meditation's friendly power,
And Thee, he gives the present hour.

Sovereign of streams! whose winding way
Adorns the parent fields of day:
Born amidst never-melting snows,
Thy unexhausted current flows,
Nor faints upon its lengthening race,
Nor shrinks it from the sun's embrace,
'Till o'er the many channelled plain,
A rival sea defies the main.
Retreating from thy native shores,
Hark how indignant ocean roars;
Awhile his eddying billows boil,
Then furious on the stream recoil;
His rapid wave in marshalled ranks,
Dash wildly up the widening banks,
A waving line, from side to side,
Impetuous drive the surging tide:
As when amidst the battle speeds
The thundering charge of foaming steeds*.
The torrent rests—and once again,
Thy peaceful billows seek the main,
And, as they pass, I seem, in thee,
The scenes that they have viewed, to see.

Again, along thy borders rise
The lofty shoots of other skies;
And foreign power, and foreign fame,
Eclipse the ancient native name.

Yet Gunga, though their fame efface
The glories of thy earlier race,
Their later honours shall entwine
With honours from creation thine;
The wealthy bark of trade explores,
Undreading wrong, thy fertile shores;
The freedom that from Justice springs,
Expands over thee her fostering wings;
The arms and hearts that tyrants bend,
Protect thy coasts and peace defend;
Science assists thy genial clime,
And Learning wrests thy spoils from Time;
Nor dread that bigot wrath again,
Thy stream with kindred blood shall stain;
Nor fear the faith that seeks to know
A God in all his works below;
That in thy stream, a God can see,
And feel and worship Him in thee.
Or read the tale of time and fate
They faithfully, though dim, relate.

Where are the days when native pride
And power adorned thy smiling tide;
When Hindu fame and minstrel lore,
Resounded on thy sacred shore;
When deities thy borders trod,
And priests and nations hailed the god?
Thy waves roll on; but not a trace
Of these is pictured on thy face;
Harsher than time—in whom we find
The fabling wrecks of truth behind.
Where now upon thy lonely brink,
The blood-stained tiger stops to drink;
Where hungry vultures shrilly cry
For horrid feasts thy waves supply;
With gorgeous pomp insulting rose
The trophies of thy country's foes;
Dark on the shore the castle frowned,
The bigot mosque thy borders crowned.
And Moslem faith and Moslem power,
With iron sceptre swayed the hour.
The pageant of a fleeting dream,
They vanish from thy stately stream;
Thy waves upon their reliques break,
And vengeance for oppression take,
And with exulting triumph sweep
The hated fragments to the deep!

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* In the first pages of Rokeby, there is a similar, though inferior description of the Orinoco.—Scott's lines are—
" But I resume. The battle's rage
" Was like the strife which current's wage,
" Where Orinoco, in his pride,
" Rolls to the main no tribute tide,
" But 'gainst broad ocean urges far
" A rival-sea of roaring war;
———
" Even thus, upon the bloody field,
" The eddying tides of conflict wheeled
 " Ambiguous."——

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The History of Bengal, from the first Mohammedan Invasion, &c. &c. *(Concluded from page 462.)*

The Hindoo princes of the Punjab, who, A. H. 435 (A. D. 1043.) rose against the power of Sultan Modood, recovered possession of all the places to the east of the Indus, excepting the city of Lahore. The princes of the Ghiznean dynasty, from the date of the eruption of Nasir Addeen, uniformly assumed to themselves the title of Emperors of India. In the year 522 (A. D. 1159,) Khuseroo I. abandoned the city of Ghizne, and the western provinces, to the power of his enemies, and made Lahore the capital of his dominions. In the year 587, the assassination of Kusseroo II. put an end to the Ghiznean dynasty, and transferred the sceptre to the rival house of Ghor. Mohammed Ghory frequently invaded Hindoostan; and during his reign his viceroy Cuttub Addeen Abiek captured the city of Dehli. During the reign of the same Cuttub, who succeeded, in 602 (A. D. 1206) to the throne of Lahore, the Mohammedan arms were carried into Bengal. Of the personal history of Mohammed Bukhtyar, the conqueror of that kingdom, Professor S. presents us with the following entertaining account:—

The first chief who exalted the banners of Mohammed in the fertile fields of Bengal, was Mohammed Bukhtyar Khulijy. This person was an inhabitant of Ghor, a city in the district of Gurmseir, on the northern boundary of Afghanistan, and of the tribe of Khulijy.* Nature had not been favourable to Bukhtyar in his formation: he was ill-favoured, and of a mean appearance; and, amongst other deformities of his person, it is stated, that when he stood upright the ends of his fingers extended considerably below his knees. When arrived at the age of manhood, he repaired to Ghisne, and offered himself as a volunteer to the officers of Mohammed Ghory; but they, disgusted with his appearance, refused to enrol him amongst their levies. Disappointed in his hopes, he proceeded to Delhi, and on his arrival in that city made a tender of his services to the officers of Cuttub Addeen the Viceroy; but the inspector of recruits again rejected him. Finding it impossible to obtain employment in the imperial service, he enlisted as a cavalier with Oughul Beg, one of the provincial governors: in this situation, his activity, courage, and abilities soon recommended him to the notice of his superiors, and he quickly obtained promotion.

When Mohammed Bukhtyar had acquired some celebrity in his new situation, he invited several parties of his own tribe, who were in want of employment, to accept him as their commander, and had the good fortune shortly after to be admitted, with his regiment, into the service of the Viceroy. Having signalized himself on many arduous occasions, he was at length (about the year 696) appointed to the command of an army destined to the conquest of Behar.

In this undertaking he was again successful; for after ravaging and plundering all the country, and sacking the capital,* he returned at the end of two years, loaded with plunder; the whole of which he laid at the feet of the viceroy, who was so much pleased with his conduct, that he conferred on him such honours as excited the envy of all his cotemporaries.

* Throughout Dow's History of Hindoostan this name is softened into *Cheligi*, which renders it unintelligible to a native of the East.

* Mr. Wilford states, in the 9th volume of the Asiatic Researches, that the kings of Behar, or Magadha, were for many ages the sovereigns or lords-paramount of India. If such was the case, their descendants must have degenerated exceedingly; for at the period of the Mohammedan invasion, the Rajah, instead of heading his army in defence of his country and religion, shamefully absconded, leaving his capital, then a celebrated seat of Hindoo learning (whence its name of *Behar*), so destitute, that it was taken by a detachment of two hundred men, who put a number of the unopposing Brahmins to the sword; and plundered all the inhabitants.

The mode which the courtiers devised to get rid of an envied favourite would be incredible in a civilized nation: but, as the circumstance occurred in an assemblage of illiterate soldiers, who considered courage as the chief virtue, we cannot refuse to give credit to the following extraordinary anecdote, which is corroborated by several historians. On a public occasion, when the whole court of the viceroy were assembled, some of the nobles took an opportunity of introducing the subject of the late conquest of Behar, and of extolling the feats of bravery performed by the General: they added, that such was their high opinion of his courage, they were sure he would, single-handed, contend with and overcome a fierce elephant: this being contradicted by some other person in the secret, the question was at length submitted to the viceroy, and by him proposed to Mohammed Bukhtyar, who, dreading the imputation of cowardice more than death, foolishly agreed to try the contest.

One of those elephants which are kept for fighting by the princes of the East, and which was then in a state of intoxication, was shortly introduced into the area in front of the palace; and Mohammed, without making any other preparation than merely throwing off his coat and girding up his loins, advanced with a battle-axe in his hand.

The elephant, which had been accustomed to contend in that place, either with one of its own species or some more ferocious animal, took little notice of its puny foe, till, urged on by its driver, it made a charge at Bukhtyar, who dexterously avoided, and, at the same moment, struck the elephant with his battle-axe with such force on the trunk, that the animal screamed out and ran off. Shouts of wonder and acclamation resounded through the palace, and the viceroy not only presented the General with a large sum of money himself, but ordered all the nobles to present him with an offering of congratulation. The sum collected on this occasion was of considerable value; but the General, scorning to be thus enriched, added a sum of his own, and made a donation of the whole to the inferior servants of the court.

Shortly after this transaction, Mohammed was, in the year of the Hejira 599, re-appointed governor of Behar, with orders to extend his conquests over all the neighbouring territories.

The remainder of the year 599 was occupied by Bukhtyar Khulijy in firmly establishing his authority over the province of Behar, and making such inquiries into the state of Bengal as might facilitate the conquest of that country. The circumstances attending this latter event are thus related by our author:—

Bengal was at that period ruled by a Hindoo prince named Luchmunyah, who resided at Nuddeah, still a celebrated seat of Hindoo learning, and whose history has been thus succinctly narrated by nearly a contemporary historian.*

On the death of Luchmun the father of Luchmunyah, this prince was still unborn; but as his mother, who was of the royal family of the sovereigns of India, was far advanced in her pregnancy, the nobles seated her on the throne, and made their obeisance. When the princess felt the pains of labour approaching, she assembled the astrologers and Brahmans, and consulted them on the probable destiny of her child.

The astrologers, having attentively considered the position of the heavens, declared that if the child should be born before a particular hour, his destiny would be replete with misery; but if after the time specified, he should enjoy a very long reign.

The intrepid lady immediately gave positive orders to her attendants, that, without paying any attention to her feelings, or regard to her safety, they should postpone her delivery. The measures they adopted were rude and cruel; and although their measures were attended with success, it was at the expense of the life of the mother.†

* Abu Omar Manhajaddeen Giorjany, whose history, the *Tabkat Nassary*, was published in the year of the Hejira 658, corresponding with A.D. 1260, only fifty-eight years after the conquest of Bengal. The author had conversed with many persons who had assisted in the conquest of that country; and he himself passed several months at the capital of Bengal.

† This circumstance will not be thought improbable by those who are acquainted with the little value the Hindoos set on the life of a woman,

As soon as the child was born, he was laid on the throne, and the commencement of his reign dated from that instant. This prince nominally ruled Bengal for eighty years, and was distinguished for his clemency, generosity, and justice.

In the 599th year of the Hejira, the Mohammedans having conquered the province of Behar, and extended their ravages to the borders of Bengal, the Brahmans and astrologers waited on the Rajah, and represented that their ancient books contained a prophecy that the kingdom of Bengal should be subdued by the Toorks; that they were convinced the appointed time was now arrived; and advised him to remove his wealth, family and seat of government (then at Nuddeah), to a more secure and distant part of the country, where they might be safe from any sudden incursion of their enemies.

The Rajah, on hearing this representation, asked the Brahmans if their books gave any description of the person who was to be the conqueror of his dominions. They replied in the affirmative, and that the description exactly corresponded with the person of the Mohammedan general then in Behar.

The Rajah, being far advanced in years, and partial to his capital, would not listen to their advice, and took no measures to avoid the danger. But the nobles and principal inhabitants sent away their property and families, either to the province of Jagernaut, situated on the sea side, or to the countries on the north-east bank of the Ganges.

In the year 600, Mohammed Bukhtyar Khulijy, having acquired sufficient information of the unguarded state of Bengal, secretly assembled his troops; and marching from Behar, proceeded with such expedition towards Nuddeah, that his approach was not even suspected.

On his arrival in the vicinity of the city, he concealed his troops in a wood, and, accompanied by only seventeen horsemen, entered the city. On passing the guards, he informed them that he was an envoy, going to pay his respects to their master.

and the importance of the birth of a son. In proof of the first, see Assatic Researches, vol IV. chap. 22.; and of the latter, see Note 6, to Wilkins's Translation of the *Bhagvat Geeta.*

He was thus permitted to approach the palace; and having passed the gates, he and his party drew their swords, and commenced a slaughter of the royal attendants.

The Rajah, Luchmunyah, who was then seated at dinner, alarmed by the cries of his people, made his escape from the palace by a private door, and, getting on board a small boat, rowed with the utmost expedition down the river.

The remainder of the Mohammedan troops now advanced, and, having slaughtered a number of the Hindoos, took possession of the city and palace. Soon as this intelligence was conveyed to the Rajah, he became overwhelmed with affliction; and resolving to dedicate the remainder of his life to religion, he continued his journey to Jagernaut, and had the consolation of dying soon after in the vicinity of the sacred temple.

After the flight of the Rajah, Bukhtyar gave up the city to be plundered by his troops, reserving for himself only the elephants and public stores. He then proceeded without opposition to Lucknowty, and established the ancient city of Gour* as the capital of his dominions.

* The following extract from Major Rennell's Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan, gives the best modern account of the city of Gour that is to be found in print:—

"Gour, called also Lucknouti, the ancient capital of Bengal, and supposed to be the *Gangia regia* of Ptolemy, stood on the left bank of the Ganges, about twenty-five miles below Rajemal. It was the capital of Bengal 730 years before Christ, and was repaired and beautified by Homayoon, who gave it the name of Jennuteabad; which name a part of the circar, in which it was situated, still bears. According to Ferishta's account, the unwholesomeness of its air occasioned it to be deserted soon after; and the seat of government removed to Tanda, or Taarah, a few miles up the river.

"No part of the site of ancient Gour is nearer to the present bank of the Ganges than four miles and a half; and some parts of it, which were originally washed by that river, are now twelve miles from it. However, a small stream that communicates with the Ganges, now runs by its west side, and is navigable during the rainy season. On the east side, and in some places within two miles, it has the Mahanada river; which is always navigable, and communicates with the Ganges.

"Taking the extent of the ruins of Gour at the most reasonable calculation, it is not less than fifteen miles in length (extending along the left bank of the Ganges), and from two to three in breadth. Several villages stand on part of its scite: the remainder is either covered with thick forests, the habitations of tigers and other beasts of prey; or become arable land, whose soil is chiefly composed of brick-dust. The principal ruins are,

As a necessary part of this ceremony, he destroyed a number of Hindoo temples, and with their materials erected mosques, colleges, and caravanseries, on their ruins.†

Although elated by success, and absolute master of an extensive dominion, he did not assume to himself independence, but continued to stamp the coin with the name of the sultan of Ghor; and sent a great portion of the elephants and treasure to Cuttub Addeen, the viceroy at Dehly.

The Mohammedan conquest of Bengal was effected in the year of Christ 1203. From that period till the year 1340, it was governed as a province of the Mohammedan-Indian empire, of which the capital was Delhi. In 1340, Faker ad Deen, having assassinated his master, revolted, and erected an independent monarchy in Bengal. In 1533, Mahmood Shah, the reigning sovereign of Bengal, was expelled by Shere Shah, the Afghan, and Bengal became again a dependent of the throne of Delhi.

The Afghan monarchs of Delhi possessed Bengal till 1576, when the generals of the Emperor Acbar conquered it, and it was constituted a Subah or viceroyalty of the Moghul dominions.

In 1634, under the viceroyalty of Azim Khan, and by virtue of a firman of the Emperor Shah Jehan, the English first obtained permission to trade with Bengal, but were restricted to the port of Pipley (Pipali) in the province of Orissa, where they established a factory.

It is not our intention to follow the course of our valuable author through the continued progress of his work. Having brought before our readers the commencement of the Mohammedan government of Bengal, we hasten to close our rapid outline, by conducting him to the date of the ascendance of Great Britain. In this rapid stride, nevertheless, we are arrested by the respectable and amiable character of the Nuwab Aly Verdy Khan the last, but one of the efficient Mohammedan sovereigns of Bengal; and, among the numerous personal anecdotes which enliven Mr. S's history, we shall make a part of those which relate to that prince the subject of our final extract:—

Aly Verdy Khan from his early youth was not addicted to idle pleasures, as wine or opiates*, music, or the company of courtezans. He was regular in his devotions, and assiduously abstained from all things forbidden by the divine law. He generally rose two hours before day, and after ablution and prayer, drank coffee with his select companions. At day-break he gave public audience; when the commanders of his army, the civil officers, and persons of all ranks who had any applications to make, were admited without reserve, to set forth their business, and receive satisfaction from their bounty. At the expiration of two hours he retired to a private apartment, where such only as were invited came. These were generally his nephews, Nuazish Mohammed and Sayid Ahmed, his grandson Seraje ad Dowlah, and particular friends. Pieces of poetry were now recited, or history or anecdotes read to him; and sometimes he even amused himself with giving directions to his cooks, who prepared victuals before him according to his palate. The officers of different de-

a mosque lined with black marble, elaborately wrought; and two gates of the citadel, which are strikingly grand and lofty. These fabricks, and some few others, appear to owe their duration to the nature of their materials, which are less marketable, and more difficult to separate, than those of the ordinary brick buildings; which have been, and continue to be, an article of merchandize; and are transported to Moorshedabad, Mauldah, and other places, for the purpose of building. These bricks are of the most solid texture of any I ever saw; and have preserved the sharpness of their edges, and smoothness of their surface, through a series of ages. The situation of Gour was highly convenient for the capital of Bengal and Behar, as united under one government: being nearly centrical with respect to the populous parts of those provinces; and near the junction of the principal rivers that compose that extraordinary inland navigation, for which those provinces are famed; and, moreover, secured by the Ganges and other rivers, on the only quarter from which Bengal has any cause for apprehension."

† In consequence of this conduct, which was imitated by his successors, many Hindoo figures and inscriptions are to be found in the ruins of these Mosques.

† Commonly used in India to intoxicate.

partments, if necessary, also attended, for orders. He then sat down to eat with his friends, and many shared the bounty of his table. When the meal was over the company retired to repose. At this time, a story-teller always attended, to relate some amusing narrative. He generally rose about an hour after mid-day, performed his devotions, and read in the Koran till near four. After saying the prescribed prayers, and drinking a draught of water cooled with ice or salt-petre, he received several learned men, in whose company he daily spent an hour; hearing them discuss points of divinity and law, for his information. When they retired, the officers of the revenue, with Juggut Seat his banker, were admitted, and gave him the intelligence received from Dehly and every province of the empire, also of each district of his own government; after which he issued his orders to them, as the nature of the business required. An hour passed in this manner, and sometimes his near relations were allowed to be present. By this time night set in, lights were brought, and with them certain jesters and buffoons, who entertained him with their repartees on each other for a short time. He then retired to prayers; after which he sat in private with his own Begum, to receive the visits of near relations, till nine o'clock. The women then departed; and men were admitted who had business with him, till he retired to sleep, generally early, and without eating. In this manner he passed his time having stated hours for every employment. He was unequalled in his benevolence to his relations, friends, and former acquaintances in his lower fortunes, particularly to those who had shewn him the smallest kindness when he was distressed at Dehly in his youth, sending for them or their children to his court, and conferring favours upon them beyond their expectation. The people at large, during his life, experienced such care and satisfaction from his gentle administration, as could not be exceeded by the indulgence of a parent; while at the same time the lowest of his officers grew rich in his service. He was intelligent in all affairs; and encouraged the deserving of every profession. Affable in manners, wise in state affairs, courageous as a general, he possessed also every noble quality. When the French general, Bussy, after the death of Nasir Jung, wrote to him in pompous terms of his victory, and recommended the factory of Chandernagore to his protection, he reflected upon the similarity of disposition between his intended successor, Seraje ad Dowlah, whose enmity to the English he was apprised of, and the unfortunate Soubahdas of the Dekkan; at the same time saying, "He feared that after his death the Europeans would become masters of many parts of Hindoostan." Mustapha Khan, his principal general, had endeavoured to prevail upon him to expel the English from Calcutta, and seize their wealth; but receiving no answer to his advice, urged it again, through the Nuwab's nephews, Nuazish Mohammed and Sayid Ahmed. Aly Verdy Khan returned no answer: but shortly after said, in private to the latter, "My child, Mustapha Khan is a soldier, and wishes us to be constantly in need of his service; but how came you to join in his request? What have the English done against me, that I should use them ill? It is now difficult to extinguish fire on land; but should the sea be in flames who can put them out*? Never listen to such advice as his, for the result will probably be fatal."

The advice of Aly was not followed by his grandson and successor, Seraje ad Dowlah. This prince, in 1756, captured Calcutta, an event which was attended with the celebrated tragedy of the *Black Hole*. In 1757 Calcutta was retaken by Admiral Watson, and Colonel Clive; and from this era may be dated the commencement of the British government in Bengal, although the *dewany* was not obtained till 1765. Native Nuwabs of Bengal have continued, and still continue, to succeed each other, but without the possession of real sovereignty. Their residence is at Moorshedabad. Zyn Addeen Aly Khan (the present Nuwab) succeeded Nazir al Moolk in the month of April 1810. He receives a pension from the English, but has nothing to do with the government.

* An allusion to the fleet.

Professor S. closes his narrative with the year 1757, from which date he appears to consider the several events as belonging rather to English than to Bengal history. The value of his work must be too apparent to our readers to admit of our adding comments on that head.

Maritime Geography and Statistics; or, a Description of the Ocean and its Coasts, Maritime Commerce, Navigation, &c. &c. &c. By James Hingston Tuckey, a Commander in the Royal Navy. In four volumes. London. Black & Co. 1816. 8vo. pp. 2461. £2. 16s.

Mr. Tuckey, the author of this work, is the gentleman whose departure from England, in command of the expedition to explore the source of the Niger, has been recently announced to the public; and we are led to believe, that the abilities displayed by Mr. T. in the volumes before us, have contributed in no small degree to his selection for that arduous and interesting undertaking. The Maritime Geography and Statistics bespeaks a comprehensive, methodical, and indefatigable turn of mind, capable both of conceiving and executing much. Mr. T., in his preface thus explains the design and history of his work. We have learned, that in what he says of his situation as a prisoner of war, he must be considered to pass very lightly indeed over the peculiar afflictions which he experienced in that state, to say nothing of the serious obstacles which it ultimately raised to the satisfactory conclusion of a work which his melancholy leisure had induced him to commence :—

If it should be asked how a naval officer could, during the activity of war, find leisure to compile a work requiring the perusal of many thousand volumes, the answer is unfortunately too ready: it was undertaken to pass away the tedious hours of a hopeless captivity, alike destructive of present happiness and future prospects.

The intention, in the plan adopted, was to produce a work, which with respect to reference, should possess the utility of a gazetteer, while by connected description it might bear a continuity of perusal. How far we have succeeded in this attempt, we must leave to the unerring judgment of the Public; we, however, owe it to ourselves to premise that a portion of its imperfections are attributable to accident, a part of the manuscript having been lost on the disastrous march which, as a prisoner of war, we were obliged to make through France at the commencement of the past year, and which we have been only able to supply in a hasty and consequently imperfect manner.

The notes are not offered to the naturalist but to the seaman, in the hope of drawing him from his too general apathy, and of inspiring him with the desire of *noticing*, *examining*, and *comparing* the various objects of natural history, which he is constantly meeting with, and passing by with indifference.

The sources from which we have compiled are so many, that the enumeration would swell the work without any correspondent utility. We must however notice the "Précis de la Géographie Universelle" of Malte-Brun, the statistical works of Catteau Calleville on the North of Europe, from which we have largely translated in the first volume. In the second our chief sources have been the great national statistical work now publishing in France; La Borde's Spain; Murphy's Portugal; Thornton, Eton, &c. on Turkey. For the third volume, Mr. Horsburgh's India Directory and Mr. Milburn's Oriental Commerce have afforded us considerable matter: and in the fourth volume, Morse, Volney, Beaujour, and Humboldt, have been our chief authorities for America.

To the extensive and various information contained in Mr. T's. volumes, we know no way of doing justice, but that of presenting to our readers, a brief enumeration of their numerous heads of contents:

Vol. I.—Explanation of marine geographical terms—Latitude and longitude—Hydrographical division of the Globe—Of the Ocean—General utility—Coasts;

depth; bottom—Level, saltness—Colour—Luminous appearances—Temperature—Oceanic ices—Greater cold of the southern hemisphere—Springs of fresh water in the sea—Waves—Surf—Tides—Currents, polar currents—Equatorial currents—Tropical current of the Atlantic—Gulph Stream—Current on the coast of Brazil—Current on the east side of the Atlantic—Tropical current in the Pacific—Currents of the Indian sea—Superior and inferior currents; whirlpools—Depth and velocity of currents—Changes caused by the sea on the coasts—General effects—Formation of new lands—Changes in the Mediterranean—Changes on the coasts of the Atlantic—Changes in the English channel—Changes on the coast of Holland—Changes on the west coast of Denmark—Changes in the Baltic—Changes on the coast of America—Changes on the coast of Asia—Diminution of the Ocean—Marine vegetation; fucus natans—Zoophites Mollusca—Fishes: cetacious and amphibious animals—Oceanic birds—Portion of land and sea: southern Continent—Of rivers—Of winds, &c.—Causes of winds; velocity; division—Trade winds; in the Atlantic—Deviation on the coast of Africa—Sea of rains; trade winds in the Pacific—Deviation on the coast of Peru—Monsoons—Variable winds—Influence of the Moon—Other causes of variable winds; land and sea breeses—Squalls—Hurricanes, Tyfoons—Tornado, peculiar winds—Water spout Mirage, Aurora Borealis—Zodiacal light, magellanic clouds, fire of St Elmo—Magnetism—An historical essay on the rise and progress of Maritime Geography—First period: from the earliest ages, to the decline of the Roman Empire—Voyages of the Phenicians—Cosmography of Homer and Hesiod—Voyages Argonautes—Greek colonies—Geography of Herodotus—Voyages of the Carthagnian Hanno—Voyages of Hamilcar—Atlantides of Plato—Itinerary of Sylcax; Eudorus; Aristotle—Voyage of Pytheas; Thule—Expedition of Alexander—Commercial voyages of the Greeks—Geography of Iparchus, southern Continent—Geography of Polybius, voyage of Eudorus—Geography of Strabo—Discoveries of the Romans; Canary Islands—Periplus of the Erythrean sea—Pliny—British Isles—Second period: of the decline of the Roman empire, to the first voyages of the Portuguese—Invasion of the Barbarians—Cosmography of the sixth century—Chart of the eighth century—Voyages of the Arabs—Discoveries of the Scandinavians, Terræ Islands—Iceland, White Sea, Greenland, Winland—Estotiland—Asia of Marc Paul—Third period: from the first voyages of the Portuguese to the ascension of George the Third—Voyages of the Portuguese to the coast of Africa—Discovery of Madeira, Azores, Cape Bojado—Cape Verd, Senegal, Cape Mesurado, river Zaire—Cape of Good Hope, arrived at—Cape of Good Hope doubled: India, arrived at—Discovery of America—Discoveries of the Portuguese in the Indian seas—Voyage of Magellan; Patagonia—Strait of Magellan, Ladrones, Philippines—Discovery of New Guinea; New Holland—Solomon's Island—Discoveries of Quiros and Torres—Voyage of Drake—Predatory voyages to the Grand Ocean—Voyage of Le Maire—Cape Horn—New Holland; Tasman, Van Diemen's land—New Georgia—Southern land of Davis, New Britain—Falkland's Islands—Voyage of Roggewein—Cape Circumcision, voyage of Anson—Voyages to the North, chiefly in search of a northern passage—Voyages of Cabot, of Cortreal, of Ponce de Leon—Voyages of Willoughby, of Burroughs—Voyages of Frobisher, Barentz, and Davis—Voyages of Heemskirk, Hudson, and Button—Hudson's bay, and Baffin's bay—Voyages of Wood and Hawes—Voyages of the Furnace and Discovery—Discoveries of the Spaniards on the NW. coast of America—Fourth period: from the ascension of George the third to the year 1814—Voyages to the Grand and Great Southern Ocean—Voyages of Byron, and Wallis—Voyages of Wallis and Carteret, Otaheite, New Island, &c.—Voyages of Bougainville—Voyages of Surville—First voyage of Cooke, New South Wales—Voyage of Kerguelan—Second voyage of Cooke, Sandwich land, New Caledonia—Voyages to the North—Voyage of Phipps—Third voyage of Cooke, Sandwich Islands, NW. America—Voyage of Vancouver, NW. America—Voyage to the Frozen Ocean—Kamtschatka—Voyage of Behring—Voyage of Billings—Voyage of De Vries to the Jesso Islands—Voyage of Spilbergen, la Perouse, and Broughton to the land of Jesso—Voyages of Baudin and Flinders to New Holland—Voyage of Krusenstern to Japan, &c.—Maritime Geography—Frozen Ocean; geographical position—Ices—Climate—Meteors, tides, currents Drift wood, fish—Quadrupeds, birds, rivers—Siberia—Nova Zembla—Russia in Europe—Russian Lapland—Danish Lapland—Iceland—Spitzbergen—Greenland, Lapland and Norway—Islands and Mountains—Fiords—Currents, whirlpools, Sea monsters—Rivers, islands, and mountains—Finmark—West coast of Norway—South coast of Norway—Commerce of Norway—Navigation of Norway—The Baltic Progress of Geography—Entrance of the Baltic—Extent, formation—Gulf of Finland—Depth, level—Irregular elevations—Currents—Waves, whirlpools, saltness—Meteors—Ices—Atmosphere, diminution of the Baltic—Marine plants—Zoophites, smollusca, crustaceous—Fish—Cetaceous

and amphibious animals—Aquatic birds—General aspect of the coasts, rivers, and inland navigation—South coast of Norway and Sweden—Gulf of Bothnia—Danish peninsula--Mecklenburg Pomerania--Prussia—Russia—Rivers and inland navigation of Sweden—of Denmark—of Mecklenburg and Pomerania, of Prussia, of Russia, and of Finland—the ports, islands, &c. of the Baltic—Sweden—Denmark—Lubeck—Mecklenburg—Pomerania—Prussia—and Russia—Historical essay on the rise, progress, and present state of the commerce of the Baltic—First period, to the Crusades—Middle period from the Crusades to the decline of the Hauseatic league—Third period, from the decline of the Hanse confederation to the end of the seventeenth century—Fourth period; Commerce and maritime affairs of the Baltic, from the beginning of the Eighteenth century--Denmark, commerce—Colonies, Ferroe Islands, Iceland—Greenland—West coast of Africa—West Indies—East Indies—Marine institutions—Merchant Marine—Fisheries—Navy—Commercial treaties—Sweden commerce—Swedish colonies—Fisheries—Navy—Consulate—Commercial treaties—Prussia—Dantzic--Swedish Pomerania, and Mecklenburg—Russia, commerce—Merchant Marine—Commercial treaties—Trading companies—Fisheries—Navy—Tables of the variation and nature of the Baltic trade—the British Sea—Banks—Currents--Tides—Coasts of Jutland—of Sleswick and Holstein—of Germany—and of Holland—Port towns—of Germany—of East Friezland--of Holland of Dutch Flanders--and of Austrian Flanders-Commerce of Holland--Fisheries—Colonies—and Navy—Notes--*Appendix*.—Table I.—Monies, weights, and measures—Comparative linear measures—Comparative Itinerary measures—Comparative value of coined monies—Correspondence of ancient and modern Epochs—Names of Winds ancient and modern—Comparison of Thermometers—and of the Barometer—of the Elevation of Mountains, &c.—Geographical positions.

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In selecting a single passage of this work, in order to afford our readers a specimen of its execution, we make choice of Capt. T's ac-

count of Japan, because it happens to convey information necessary to be read along with some recent information relating to that empire, contained in the pages of the preceding number of the Asiatic Journal* :—

The Portuguese, who were the first Europeans that visited Japan (in 1542), enjoyed an unlimited liberty to trade and preach the gospel, but their insolence and political intrigues drew down on them the vengeance of the government, and the extermination of the Christian religion, and the prohibition, under pain of death, to any Portuguese to set foot in Japan, was the result.†

In 1610, the English first visited Japan, and received permission to establish a factory at Firando, which in 1619 was removed to Nangasaki, but being found little advantageous, was withdrawn in 1623. In 1673 an attempt was made to renew the intercourse, but was unsuccessful, the Japanese assigning as reasons, the alliance of England with Portugal by the marriage of the king to a Portuguese princess, and the English flag having a cross resembling the Portuguese. Three other attempts had no better success, and since 1689, the idea has not been resumed.

In 1803, an English country ship from Calcutta conveyed a cargo to Nangasaki, but was refused permission to dispose of any part of it, and met with a similar prohibition at the Lieu-Kieu Islands.

The Russians have also made some attempts to open a trade with Japan, but with no better success than the English. In 1772 the merchants of Okotsh sent a vessel to Matsimay, which was not allowed to trade. In 1799 a Japanese vessel, sailing to this latter port with a cargo of flour, was driven out of her course and and wrecked on Oonalashka, from whence the crew were conveyed to Okotsh. This seemed a favourable opportunity of opening an intercourse, and accordingly a vessel was fitted out to convey the Japanese to their country; but though the Russians were received with hospitality by the people of Matsimay, where they landed their passengers, they were closely guarded, and could not obtain permission to proceed by land to Jeddo: they, however, procured permission for a single vessel to visit Nangasaki, couched in the following terms: "We permit a Russian vessel to enter the port of Nangasaki; and on this occasion we renew the prohibition of any foreign vessels entering any port of the empire, or suffering the exercise of the Christian religion, or the least of its ceremonies."

The ambassador conveyed to Japan by Captain Krusenstern, in 1804, was refused permission to proceed to Jeddo, from whence a plenipotentiary was sent to Nangasaki to meet him. In the two audiences had by the Russian ambassador of this personage, he was obliged to submit to every degrading etiquette; and the second terminated with his receiving the order of the Emperor, "That no Russian ship should again appear at Japan; and that if any Japanese subjects should be again cast on the coasts of Russia,* they should be delivered over to the Dutch, who would send them by the way of Batavia to Nangasaki." The presents, and even the letter carried out by the ambassador, were returned.

The trade of the Dutch to Japan has been subject to various vicissitudes, from the prohibition of certain imports and exports, and other restrictions from time to time. In its most flourishing period, when their factory was at Ferando, they exported annually from Holland £500,000 in goods, and imported £450,000 in silver, besides valuable cargoes of copper and other goods.

The injunctions from the Japanese government to the Dutch traders are, that they shall have no communication with the Portuguese, nor import any Portuguese commodities; that they shall notify to the Japanese government if the Portuguese conquer any new countries, or convert them to the Christian faith; that they shall note the places where they

* See a Discourse by President Raffles, &c. page 441.

† Some days after the Japanese new year, the ceremony of trampling on the cross and on the images of the Virgin and Child, are performed in every town of Japan, and from the *actual* performance of this ceremony, no individual of any age is exempted, infant children being put with their feet upon the sacred images. It is not, however, true that the Dutch are also obliged to perform this sacrilegious ceremony.

* The Russian ship conveyed five Japanese, who had been taken in 1796 among the Aleutian islands, and carried to Russia.

meet Portuguese ships, and deliver in the same to the Japanese government. The Dutch are prohibited from purchasing, or exporting any of the following objects: the Emperor's coat of arms, or any objects on which it is painted or marked: all prints or paintings of soldiers, or of the persons of the court, or maps or plans of any part of the Japanese empire: models or plans of Chinese ships, images of military men, &c. &c.

On the arrival of a Dutch vessel at Nangasaki, she is immediately visited by custom-house officers, who demand all the books, arms, and money that may be on board. The books are thus seized in order to prevent the introduction of any inculcating Christianity. A list of the crew is also delivered to these officers, who muster them every morning and evening of the days that the vessel is loading and unloading, on which days only any communication is permitted with the shore.

The captain and supercargo being alone exempted from personal search on quitting or returning to the ship, used formerly to dress themselves in the most ample coat and breeches, in which they smuggled on shore the prohibited goods. These trips were made three times a day, and, when fully loaded, each was obliged to be supported to the factory by two sailors. But the exceptions to the search-ing being done away in 1775, this smuggling was put an end to, and at the same time the captain was either obliged to remain always on board, or on shore; and if he chose the latter, he was only allowed to visit the ship twice. These strict orders were given in consequence of finding a great quantity of contraband goods on board a Dutch vessel which had been abandoned at sea by her crew, and afterwards brought into port by the Japanese fishermen.

On the days of discharging and loading, two chief officers of the custom-house, and several inferior ones, remain on board till the work is over. The merchandize, and people who have occasion to go on shore, are sent in the Japanese boats only. Japanese are also obliged to be employed to load and discharge the ship. There is no possibility of any clandestine communication by the ships boats with the factory, the sea-gate being always shut and guarded; and if there is any necessity for the captain or surgeon who may be on shore, to visit the ship, leave must be first procured from the governor of the town, and the person is conducted by a guard, through bye streets, to a small gate, where a Japanese boat is ready to convey him on board, after being strictly searched. The guard also accompany him in the boat, and remain in her till he has finished his business, when he is conveyed on shore with the same precautions.

Formerly the ships rudder was unhung on her arrival, and the square sails carried on shore; but the unnecessary trouble this occasioned has caused it to be discontinued. On the days when there is no discharging or loading, the Japanese officers do not visit the ship.

The examination of the merchandize landed is most strict. Every package is opened, and the contents examined one by one. Planks are sounded, to discover if they are hollow; an iron rod is thrust into the tubs of butter, preserves, and cheeses; nay they even go so far as to break any eggs that may be on board, to ascertain that they contain nothing contraband. All letters passing between the ship and factory are examined by an interpreter.

The imports are sugar, elephants' teeth, tin, fine long-cloths and silks of India, sapan-wood, lead, bar-iron, tortoise-shell, raw silk, rattans, quicksilver, pepper, cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs, glass ware, coffee, camphire, saffron, and some few objects of Dutch manufacture, as spy-glasses, watches, &c.

The exports from Japan by the Dutch Company are copper in bars and camphire, each ship's cargo consisting of 6750 pickle of the former, and 364 boxes of camphire, of 125lbs. each; all of which are purchased on the Company's account only.

The articles permitted to be purchased by the individuals of the crew are tea, soy, porcelain, silk and rice.

It is forbidden to pay specie for the cargo of the ship, consequently the produce of the country is obliged to be taken in exchange. All the goods smuggled are, however, paid for in gold. A Japanese taken smuggling is punished with death, and a Dutchman severely

fined and banished for ever from the empire; but if the fraud is not discovered till after the ship has sailed, 10,000 coches is charged against the Company.

The Chinese are the only foreigners besides the Dutch who are allowed to trade to Japan. Formerly they frequented the port of Osacca, but they now use that of Nangasaki. This trade formerly occupied 200 China junks annually; but in 1684 it being discovered that the Chinese Christians introduced books of their religion in the bales of merchandize, the number of vessels was limited to seventy, and they are subject to the same strict restraints as the Dutch.* They import raw silk, woollens, sugar, nankeens, furs, hardware, turpentine, tin in ingots, myrrh, agates, calembars, camphire, and ginger; and take off copper in bars, gold, japanned ware, &c.

The Chinese also carry on some direct trade between Japan and the Philippines. At the former they take in raw silk, gold, copper and iron, which they exchange at the latter for spices, silver, and sugar.

* Kreusenstern says the present number is only twelve.

Account of the Abolition of Female Infanticide in Guzerat, with Considerations on the Question of promoting the Gospel in India.—By the Rev. John Cormack, A. M. Minister of Stow.—London, Black, Parbury, and Allen. 1815.

Our readers will perceive from the title of the volume which is now before us, that it treats of two subjects that are totally distinct. But as the promulgation of the Gospel in India is one to which our pages are always open, and upon which the opinions of several of our correspondents have already been expressed, we shall confine our attention, in the present article, to that portion of the work which relates to female infanticide.

Upon this subject Mr. Cormack's means of information are certainly good; as he is not only in possession of all the official documents relating to the existence and subsequent abolition of this inhuman practice, but enjoys moreover the friendship of that distinguished individual [Col Walker] who was the persevering and happy instrument of reviving the spirit of natural affection in a nation where humanity had long been dead.

The history of this affair is detailed by our author at considerable length, and we must also add with some diffuseness. Instead therefore of presenting to our readers a multiplicity of extracts, which after all would afford but a very imperfect account of this new and interesting subject, we shall endeavour to compress the matter with which he has furnished us, into as short a space as may be consistent both with fulness and perspicuity.

The country which, under Providence, has so happily experienced the effects of Colonel Walker's philanthropic exertions, is, the independent province of Kattywar on the peninsula of Guzerat. Here, as well as in the adjoining nation of the Kutch, it appears to have been the practice, almost from time immemorial, to destroy all the female children immediately on their birth; and to procure wives from the neighbouring provinces.

The inquiries of Colonel Walker respecting the number that was thus annually sacrificed were not satisfactorily answered. The lowest estimate was 3,000, and the highest 20,000.

The origin of this horrid practice is somewhat involved in mystery; but the most satisfactory explanation may perhaps be found in the *national and religious pride* of a race of beings, at once debased by the most abject servility, and by a system of superstition the most degrading.

The natives of the countries of Kutch and Kattywar are a tribe of Hindoos denominated Jahrijahs. Being of the religion of Brahma, they would naturally regard family alliances with all foreigners as ignominiousin the extreme. It seems probable therefore that when their territories were subjugated by the

Mahomedans, they resorted to the odious system of murdering their infant daughters, to avoid the necessity of bestowing them in marriage, at a future period, upon their Musselmen tyrants. This notion, however, is not merely conjectural, for though the explanatory anecdotes related to Colonel Walker, where of a character both vague and fabulous, they may be regarded nevertheless as corroborative testimonies to the correctness of the foregoing hints, which Mr. Cormack has suggested.

Though the religion of the Hindoos is hostile to intermarriages with foreigners, it appears from a quotation which our author has made from the Dherma Shastra, that the desperate method resorted to by the Jahrejahs, in order to avoid this imaginary degradation, is denounced in their sacred books as a most atrocious crime. The following is the extract to which we allude:—

"To kill a hundred cows is equal to killing a Brahmin; to kill a hundred Brahmins is equal to killing a woman; to kill a hundred women is equal to killing a child; to kill a hundred children is equal to telling an untruth."

To destroy the force of this appalling climax the Brahmins acted, in the present instance, conformably to the dangerous doctrine *that the end sanctifies the means;* and in order to silence the scruples of the other castes, made a voluntary engagement to take upon themselves the whole responsibility.

Such then appears to have been the origin of a crime, perpetrated by whole provinces, which the savages of America would abhor, and the inhabitants of Christian countries can scarcely credit. It seems however that the perpetrators themselves had forgotten, in the course of ages, the original cause, and had continued the enormity solely from the force of custom, and a certain undefined and unintelligible notion of *honourable distinction.*

Affairs were in this condition when Colonel Walker visited Guzerat. Having instantly determined to attempt, to the utmost of his power, the abolition of a practice so abhorrent to the dictates of humanity, he immediately commenced an undertaking that will for ever do honour to his name, and persevered until he triumphed.

But the difficulties he had to encounter were great and manifold. He must annihilate the prejudices of illiterate barbarians, supported by the prescription of many ages. His numerous appeals to the principle of parental feeling were listened to with a shocking indifference, for the feeling itself could scarcely be said to exist. His first and uniform endeavour was to obtain the consent of some chieftain or individual of note, to abolish infanticide in his own family, and thus to furnish an example that might be generally followed. But his negociations were long in vain. Compromises the most disgraceful were repeatedly proposed to Colonel Walker, and by him as constantly rejected. Neither solicitations or menaces could avail in persuading a single individual chief to stand forward, in the presence of his countrymen, as a *solitary* advocate for the rights of injured nature.

At length, however, the reiterated applications of Col. Walker became the theme of general conversation. The subject was discussed at large: the disinterestedness of the Resident was acknowledged; and an abhorrence of the crime of infanticide began to evince itself.

One of the Jahrejah chiefs was now prevailed upon to promise his assent to the measure, provided the compliance of another individual of rank, who was nominated by Col. Walker, could likewise be obtained. This difficulty was happily surmounted, and the former, who, it now appeared, had presumed upon the opposition of the latter, was compelled, reluctantly,

to affix his signature to an instrument which engaged him to renounce for ever the practice of infanticide. This instrument was shortly signed by every person of note within the province of Kattywar. It pronounced against offenders, the punishment of expulsion from caste, and such other penalties as might be prescribed in their sacred books, or the wisdom of the two governments might chuse to inflict.

Thus was the persevering philanthropy of an individual crowned with the blessing of heaven, in effecting the emancipation of a whole province, from one of the most cruel bondages that ever degraded man. Oh! that his exertions in Kutch had been equally successful! How must he have regretted the necessity of returning to his native country, before he had rejoiced the family of the world with the recovery of another nation! May the influence of his successor be equally employed; and may the laudable exertions of the Bombay government, like Colonel Walker's, be speedily rewarded with the thanks of lisping infants, and the tears of maternal gratitude.*

It is one thing to obtain an agreement, and another to enforce its observance. Col. Walker and the Bombay government were far from neglecting this latter duty. They required reports to be presented of the number of female infants that were annually born, and every instance of delinquency discovered by these reports, appears to have been carefully investigated. The reports, though partial, present a favourable aspect, and punishment, wherever it was merited, has been inflicted with severity.

From the success of Colonel Walker, in an undertaking of so much difficulty, Mr. Cormack argues the possibility of effecting other and great reforms. The following extract is a fair specimen of his style, when treating on this subject:—

> Had Colonel Walker terminated here all his exertions in the cause of abolition—had he transmitted to government, and published to the world, all the papers connected with the subject; and on them grounded the conviction, that every future attempt, like the past, must prove fruitless, unless the existing powers were crushed by an overwhelming force; government, we imagine, and the public, would have acquiesced in the justice of the conclusion, and applauded the wisdom of his attempts, whilst they would have numbered the execution of them among the things that had been proved to be impossible.
>
> But let not the man who has the improvement of his species at heart, be easily discouraged; nor let him rashly apply the epithet *impossible*, to that which is only difficult. Let him learn from the details now to be presented, that few things are impossible to perseverance, directed by wisdom.

We extract the following passage from Colonel Walker's report, as an evidence of the extreme indifference of the Jahrejahs to the calls of natural affection, and thus to impress upon our readers the

* Col. Walker gives the following account of a visit he made to the scene of his philanthropic labours, about two years after the accomplishment of his object:—

"It was extremely gratifying, on this occasion, to observe the triumph of nature, feeling, and parental affection, over prejudice and a horrid superstition: and that those who but a short period before, would (as many of them had done) have doomed their infants to destruction without compunction, should now glory in their preservation, and doat on them with fondness. The Jahrejah fathers, who but a short time back would not have listened to the preservation of their daughters, now exhibited them with pride and fondness. Their mothers and nurses also attended on this interesting occasion. True to the feelings which are found in other countries to prevail so forcibly, the emotions of nature here exhibited, were extremely moving. The mothers placed their infants in the hands of Col. Walker, calling on him and their gods to protect what he alone had taught them to preserve. These infants they emphatically called 'his children.' And it is likely that this distinction will continue to exist for some years in Guzerat."

strength of Mr. Cormack's argument:—

"It is sufficient to expose the unworthy motives of this chief, to mention, that after he had agreed to the engagement of renouncing infanticide, he had the effrontery and meanness, to solicit an abatement of his revenue, in order to reimburse the expence, which, as he alleged, he should, in future, be liable to, in consequence of bringing up his daughters."

As critics we have great objections to Mr. Cormack's style. Instances of considerable quaintness are very numerous; and we are occasionally astounded with passages similar to the following:—

'Are we to abandon the mighty enterprise, because we cannot accomplish it, whilst lolling on the lap of indolence, and indulging the somnolency of intellect amid the shades of inglorious ease?

But what appear to us to be the greatest defects of the work, are a studied prolixity, and an excessive disposition to generalize. It seems indeed, impossible for Mr. Cormack to mention a single incident, however trifling, without informing us that such is the course of nature, and that such and such dispositions have a necessary tendency to produce such and such actions. We are far from wishing to censure the application of general reflections to individual circumstances. No style can be more interesting and instructive, than that which combines with felicity the strength of moral sentiment with the ease of particular relation. And nothing, on the other hand, can be more tedious to the reader, than an inveterate habit in his author to moralize on all occasions.

Upon the whole, however, we have been highly gratified with the perusal of Mr. Cormack's work. And it is but justice to observe, that his style visibly improves towards the close of the volume. For his principles we have the greatest respect; and in recommending the book to our readers, we advise them to overlook its faults in the correctness of its sentiments. The style is unquestionably diffuse, but it is the prolixity of an amiable Christian.

Private Education; or, a Practical Plan for the Studies of Young Ladies: with an Address to Parents, Governesses, and young Ladies. By Elizabeth Appleton. 12mo, pp. 332.—London, Colburn, 1816.

The little work before us might not unaptly be called a critical Essay on Female Education; into every part of which it enters, from the simplest to the highest studies, and from books to manners. The great variety of minute observation which is introduced by the fair author, bids us despair of drawing up an analysis of its contents; and the table prefixed to the volume, and which we shall presently transcribe, will but very imperfectly assist us in this respect. The chapters on drawing and music are accompanied by engravings. The address to parents, and that to private governesses, precede the body of the work; while the Address to Young Ladies occupies the twelfth chapter. The several chapters are entitled—On the management of young Ladies—English Reading—Grammar—and the English language—writing, arithmetic--geography and astronomy--foreign languages—music—painting—exercises for the mind--books for young persons—list of studies—address to young ladies between the age of sixteen and twenty; to which is added a "Conclusion," containing "a specimen of the style of character-books," described in the first chapter. Among all these, we have been particularly struck with Miss Appleton's observations on the books actually in use for young persons, the learned unintelligibility of some of which, and the low morality of others, are ably and strikingly pointed out.

A perusal of this book is to be

recommended to all parents, and to all persons concerned in the education of young females. It will naturally turn their thoughts to the detail of the subject, and supply them with many useful reflections. The difficult question of public and private female education is handled by Miss A, in her Address to Parents; and by extracting a part of what is here advanced, we shall at once interest our readers, and afford a just specimen of the volume:—

Two most weighty reasons present themselves for educating young ladies at home. The first is, that by constantly residing with parents, their affection increases daily; whereas I am convinced, that by separating parents and children, the tenderness and lively regard of the latter, and sometimes of both, are very materially diminished. Our affections, it is said, do not depend upon ourselves. Although I do not subscribe to this sentiment in its full extent, I certainly conceive that nature is not, in her present subdued state, possessed of sufficient strength to unite, independent of social intercourse, in bonds of love or duty, the parent and child, brother and sister, uncle and nephew. We grow attached to the people with whom we reside; and with the sweet recollection of our infantine years is connected the pleasing idea of those persons with whom we passed them. How have the greatest of men been affected at the sight of the spot where they pursued every youthful pleasure, and where "every scene had charms to please?" How fondly has the man gazed on the lofty tree, which he remembered to have planted, when a boy, and to have cherished with water from a neighbouring spring in the crown of his hat? Has it disgraced the eye of the hero, to be filled with a tear on recognizing the simple tombstone of his widowed aunt, who received him to her arms an orphan, and watched over his tender years with a parent's fondness? And might not the feeling which roused the tear be equally strong with that which would urge such a tribute to a mother's memory? I am persuaded of it. A child loves its parents because it receives ten thousand endearing marks of affection from them, not by reason of near relationship. If parents are harsh and unkind, their children may fear, but will not really love them. How can affection subsist upon itself? There must be an object. It matters little whether that be under the title of parent or friend. Let the mother and a very young child be separated. The child shall be for a dozen years under the care and management of an amiable woman, who spares neither exertion, tenderness, nor solicitude in forming its heart and mind. Let us imagine the mother returned to her daughter, a blooming girl. Is it necessary to say whom of the two women the maiden will love most ardently and affectionately during the remainder of her life? The habit of residing with a person or persons, independent of relationship, creates I know not what of regard and interest; and when to these are added the opportunities parents have of gaining the hearts of their sweet offspring, by daily offices of kindness, what dependence may we not place upon the solid filial affection that must grow upon such a stock! Who would forego such happiness, and what should induce a parent to send his child from him, and thereby risk the loss of its affection! The same rule holds good with brothers and sisters. Those of a family who have been most separated during childhood, have certainly least reciprocal attachment afterwards. They are united in vain in coming to years of maturity. With age arises, in men, a desire for honour, preferment, riches, or pleasure. Women are as eager in the pursuit of riches, and pleasure often;—of a settlement, or (to speak in plain terms) of an eligible marriage, nearly always. These periods of ambition and hope, are not likely to be such, in which birth will be given to sentiments of disinterested and tender affection between two brothers or sisters, who, as running the same course, are competitors; and what is the attachment of candidates? Each being anxious for himself in proportion as he is careless or envious of his rival. Thus let me advise you, ladies; teach your children to love one another in their early youth. Adopt, for their sakes, the idea that they will have no time for forming such attachments after their first adolescence. I dare presume that, if you err, it will be on the right side.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prospectus of a Rational Grammar and Dictionary of the English Language. By James Gilchrist.

THE foregoing title is not preoccupied and not merited by any system of grammar and lexicography already published. That of Dr. Johnson has been pronounced a disgrace to the English language by the most philosophic philologer of modern times. It is not however the intention of this Prospectus to point out the demerits of the philological works which already exist: that which is now offered to the public has nothing in common with them.

The Grammar is introductory to the Dictionary, and contains, 1. The nature and origin of alphabetic signs explained. 2. A canon of etymology established. 3. The elements of speech; or, the few simple words collected into one view, of which all the numerous compound words are formed. 4. The manner of their formation. 5. The common system of grammar examined and its absurdities exposed. 6. A standard of orthography established.

Though the Grammar be introductory to the Dictionary, yet it may be considered as a separate and independent work; and if it do not justify the pretensions of the Author and satisfy the expectations of Subscribers, they may withhold their encouragement from the Dictionary: they shall therefore in the first instance be considered as subscribing only to the Grammar.

It is expected to contain about three hundred pages, demy 8vo., price 6*s.* to Subscribers, 8*s.* to Non-subscribers; and will go to the press whenever a sufficient number of names has been obtained.

Those who intend to encourage the work are earnestly requested to notify their intention as soon as possible to the Author, Newington-Green, or to any of the following Publishers and Booksellers: Mr. Hunter, St. Paul's Courch Yard; Messrs. Longman and Co., Paternoster Row; Mr. Arch, Cornhill, Messrs. Ridgeway and Sons, Piccadilly; Mr. David Eaton, High Holborn.

Subscribers in the country will have the goodness to communicate their names through the medium of the nearest Bookseller.

The plan of the Dictionary is as follows: 1. All the different forms or spellings of the same word are brought together into one view. 2. The common meaning of these different forms of the same word is clearly and concisely given; showing that while the same word has many applications both literal and metaphoric, it has uniformly one unvarying meaning. 3. The dictionary here proposed being intended as a handmaid to philosophy rather than a mere vocabulary, those words which are fittest for the purposes of speech are recommended to the choice of clear thinkers; and obscure, indefinite, equivocal, unintelligible, unmeaning and false-meaning words or uses of them are proscribed. A leading object of the work is to promote clear and definite expression—to dissipate mysticism and jargon, and put down sophistry. 4. The German, Italian, French, Spanish and Latin forms or spellings of the same word are presented to view with its English form or spelling. Thus the work is intended to serve as an easy introduction to universal lexicography. 5. All the words etymologically related are brought together and arranged according to their degrees of proximity: all the branches of the same stock or members of the same family are clustered around the primitive stem or parent word. Competent judges will admit this to be the most philosophic plan of lexicography. It is attended however with one disadvantage—the difficulty of finding any word that may be wanted. To obviate this difficulty an *Index* will be given—all the words of the Dictionary will be alphabetically arranged, with the page referred to where each may be found in its proper etymological connection. 6. The pronunciation of all those words which deviate from analogy will be marked and indicated in the manner of Mr. Walker's Dictionary; which shall be taken as the standard of English pronunciation. Thus with the principles and rules laid down in the grammar, the present work will serve as a guide to provincialists and foreigners for pronouncing the English language.

It is intended to publish the whole work in Five Parts, at 6*s.* to Subscribers; 8*s.* to Non-subscribers; but the Author means to wait the decision of the public respecting the Grammar before he send any part of the Dictionary to the press.

Miss Appleton has in the press, a new work, entitled Edgar, a national Tale; in which is exemplified the effect of early precept, religion, and morality.

Samuel Bagster has just published the Prospectus of a Polyglott Bible; comprising the Hebrew Text, the Samaritan Pentateuch, the Greek Version of the

LXX, the Latin Vulgate, the Greek new Testament, the Syriac Pesheeto New Testament, and the English Version. The Work will appear in two commodious forms, in that of a Quarto, and four Pocket Volumes. This Polyglott Bible, in both its forms, will be published in five successive parts; the first will be ready on July 1st, to which will be prefixed concise *Latin Prologomena*.

Preparing for publication, a General History of the County of York. By Thos. Dunham Whittaker, LL.D F.S.A. Vicar of Whalley, and Rector of Heysham, in Lancashire. With respect to the limits of this undertaking it is impossible to speak with precision: but, as a conjecture, rather than an assertion, it may be stated that seven folio volumes, of about five hundred closely printed pages each, will probably complete the work. The Author wishes it to be understood that his great objects in the use of the materials to be committed to him will be selection and compression.

The life of the late William Hutton of Birmingham, including a history of his family, and an account of the riots at Birmingham in 1791, is preparing for publication under the auspices of his daughter.

Dr. W. R. Clanny has in the press, a Treatise on the Mineral Waters of Gilsland, in which is given an account of their chymical composition and medicinal qualities.

The Rev. Dr. Trevor will soon publish a volume of Sermons.

The Rev. R. P. Beachcroft has in the press two volumes of Sermons.

The Poetical Works of the Rev. George Crabbe, in four volumes, with a portrait, will soon appear.

Mr. Holmes has in the press, a Treatise on the Coal-Mines of Durham and Northumberland, containing accounts of the fatal explosions within the last twenty years, and the means proposed for their remedy.

Sir George Buck's History of Richard the Third is printing from the original MS. in the possession of the editor, with an Appendix of notes and documents, by Charles Yarnold, Esq. in a quarto volume.

Mr. Aston, author of the Manchester Guide, has in a state of forwardness, a Picture of Manchester, embellished with wood-cuts of the principal buildings.

Dr. Alex. Marcet, one of the physicians to Guy's Hospital, will soon publish an Essay on the Chymical History and Medical Treatment of Urinary Calculi, with plates.

A work on Scripture Genealogy is in the press, in a royal quarto volume, consisting of thirty-five engraved tables, exhibiting the geneology from Adam to Christ, accompanied with descriptive letter-press, and some curious vignettes.

Dr. John Reed, formerly physician to the Finsbury Dispensary, has in the press, Essays on Nervous and Hypochondriacal Diseases, and other subjects.

Conversations on Political Economy, by the author of Conversations on Chymistry, are printing in a duodecimo volume.

The Rev. John Hewlett has in the press, in five octavo volumes, Commentaries and Annotations on the Holy Scriptures.

Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old Testament, and Translations of Sacred Songs, with Notes, by the late Bp. Horsley, is preparing for publication.

The works of the Rev. Oliver Heywood are printing in four octavo volumes.

The Franklin Manuscripts are preparing for publication. They consist of the Doctor's life, written by himself to a late period, and continued by his grandson and legatee, W. T. Franklin, his private and familiar correspondence, essays, &c.

Mrs. West, author of Letters to a Young Man, &c. has in the press, Scriptural Essays adapted to the Holidays of the Church of England.

A Historical Account, interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes, of the illustrious House of Saxony, will soon appear in a crown octavo volume, embellished with portraits.

Mr. Benjamin Holdich has in the press, a History of Crowland Abbey, digested from the materials of Mr. Gough, including an abstract of Mr. Essex' Observations on the Abbey.

Mrs. Cappe has in the press a second edition of Discourses, chiefly on devotional subjects, by the late Rev. Newcome Cappe.

An edition of Stackhouse's History of the Bible, corrected and improved by Dr. George Gleig, one of the Bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church, is preparing for publication, in three quarto volumes, and will appear in parts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTS (FINE).

The Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Earl of Elgin's collection of Sculptured Marbles. With a copious Index. 8vo, 9s. 6d. boards.

A Letter from the Chevalier Antonio Canova; and Two Memoirs descriptive of the Sculptured Marbles collected by the Earl of Elgin. By the Chevalier E.

Q. Vinconti. Translated from the French. 8vo, 9s. 6d. bds.

BIOGRAPHY.

Letters to a Nobleman, proving a late Prime Minister to have been Junius; and developing the secret motives which induced him to write under that and other signatures. With an Appendix, containing a celebrated case, published by Almon, in 1768. 8vo, 8s. boards.

Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell and his Children. Supposed to be written by himself. 3 vol. 12mo, 18s. bds.

Poems: dedicated to Mr. Leigh Hunt. By Alfred Bunn. 8vo, 4s.

Dibdin's Ames, Volume the Third; containing engraved Portraits of Dr. Farmer, George Stephens, and Isaac Reed, with numerous Wood-cuts and Typographical embellishments. Vol. 3, 4to, 3l. 13s. 6d. bds.

An Inquiry into the Literary and Political character of James I. By the author of Curiosities of Literature, &c. Crown 8vo, 8s. 6d. bds.

Memoirs of the late Thomas Holcroft, written by himself, and continued to the time of his death, from his diary, notes and other papers. 3 Vol. 12mo, 1l. 1s. boards.

A Supplement to Political Portraits in this new era; with explanatory Notes, historical and biographical. By William Playfair, Author of the two former Volumes. Vol. 3, 8vo, 12s. bds.

A Letter to a friend of Robert Burns: occasioned by an intended republication of the Account of the Life of Burns, by Dr. Currie; and the selection made by him from his letters. By William Wordsworth. 2s. 6d.

DIVINITY.

An Essay on the existence of a Supreme Creator, possessed of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness; containing also the refutation, from reason and revelation, of the objections urged against his wisdom and goodness; and deducing from the whole subject the most important practical inferences. (To which Mr. Burnett's first prize of £1200 was adjudged at Aberdeen, on the 4th day of August 1815.) By William Laurence Brown, D. D. Principal of Marischal-college and University of Aberdeen, &c. &c. To which is prefixed a Memoir relating to the founder of the prizes. 2 Vol. 8vo, 1l. 1s. boards.

Academical Sermons: containing 1. A Defence of the Liturgy of the Church of England, against the innovation of modern Socinians; 2. the necessity of a guide to the understanding of Holy Scripture; 3. the necessity and nature of a call to the Ministry; in several Discourses preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, principally in the years 1814, 1815, and 1816. To which is added the Second Edition of a Sermon, preached for the benefit of the Colchester National Schools, July 29, 1813; and published by request of the Rev. the Archdeacon of Colchester, and the School Committee. By Richard Mant, D. D. Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, and Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; and late Fellow of Oriel College. 8vo, 7s. 6d. bds.

A Sermon, preached in the Dissenting Chapel, at Mill-hill, in Leeds, on Thursday, January 18, 1816, being the day appointed for a public Thanksgiving on the conclusion of a General Peace. By the Rev. Thomas Jervis, Minister of Mill-hill Chapel. Price 1s. 6d.

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The History of the Inquisition, as it has subsisted in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Venice, Sicily, Sardinia, Milan, Poland, Flanders, &c. &c. with a particular description of its secret prisons, modes of torture, style of accusation, trial, &c. abridged from the elaborate work of Philip Limborch, Professor of Divinity at Amsterdam. Introduced by a Historical Survey of the Christian Church, and illustrated by extracts from various writers, and original Manuscript; interesting particulars of persons who

have suffered the terrors of that dark and sanguinary tribunal; and political reflections on its revival in Spain by the decree of Ferdinand VII. With Engravings. 8vo, 13s. boards.

The Historical Account of the battle of Waterloo: comprehending a circumstantial Narrative of the whole events of the war of 1815. By William Mudford, Esq. and accompanied by a series of splendidly coloured Engravings, Plans, &c. from Drawings taken on the spot, by James Rouse, Esq. Illustrating the whole country from Brussels to Charleroi. Embellished with six Plates. Part I. imp. 4to, 1l. 11s. 6d. bds.

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The Colonial Journal, No. I, for April 1816. To be continued Quarterly.

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A Treatise on the Medicinal Leech; including its Medical and Natural History, and a description of its anatomical structure; also, Remarks upon the diseases, preservation, and management of Leeches. By James Rawlins Johnson, M. D. F. L. S. Member Extraordinary of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh. 8vo, 8s. bds.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

ABYSSINIA.

A Monk has arrived on board a Turkish vessel at Ancona, who is come from Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia. A persecution has been commenced against the monks; but they had contrived to interest in their favour the son of the reigning sovereign, who had obtained for them the indulgence of being allowed to quit the country within a limited time. The monks had done great services; and in consequence, in many provinces, the chief places in the government were put into their hands; and this, it is supposed is the cause of the present persecution.

Some Jesuits are preparing to depart for Asia, and two of that order, arrived from Russia, have been presented to his Holiness.

CEYLON.

Mr. Lynch, one of the Westleyan Methodist Missionaries, makes the following observations on Ceylon:

"The climate, though warm, is not intolerable. For two hours in the morning, and two in the evening, it is most delightful. The inhabitants are exceedingly indolent. The cocoa-nut tree is a nursery for idleness, as a small garden of them supplies a family with every thing they want: from them they get meat, drink, oil, &c. and even timber to cover their houses. Very few, even of grown men, wear any clothing higher than their loins; so that the most of our pupils are naked from the waist up, and several of them are young men. but we hope in some time to prevail on them to cover all their bodies; for nothing must be attempted on a sudden with the natives.

"Two of the Brahminical priests have called to converse with us. We could converse very imperfectly with them, as we had but a very bad interpretor. They do not appear to be alarmed at our coming among them; but told us that all the country knew that good men were come to live amongst and to instruct them. A converted Moorman has from five to forty Mahomedans with him every day, to whom he reads such parts of the Koran as mention Jesus Christ, and shews the same to them in the Malabar Testament; and what is most astonishing, he lives in peace and safety in the midst of them, and they hear him patiently, and with apparent satisfaction. We now live in his house, which is one of the finest in Jaffna; and he and his brother-in-law, who has also embraced Christianity, live in a comfortable little house in the garden; so that we have every opportunity of being useful to them. It is generally believed that God is about to do a great work among the Mahomedans; and we humbly trust that our coming among them at this favourable time is of God; and we have reason to believe, that they have already received a good opinion of us."

Mr. Clough communicates much information on this subject.

I have cultivated (he says) an acquaintance with several of the priests of Budhu. It is very singular to see the difference of character which exists between these men and the Brahmins of the Continent. The Brahmins are of a reserved and forbiding disposition: they spend their time chiefly in their temples; and when a European or a Christian approaches and would enter, they retire and close the doors and themselves within; for they consider it as one of the most horrid profanations of their temples, for a Christian to enter. But the priests of Budhu are men of a mild, affable disposition; and it seems to afford them pleasure when Europeans visit their temples: they readily admit them into any part, and will answer any questions which are proposed to them.

The priests are known by having their heads clean shaved. They are dressed in a loose yellow garment, and live chiefly by begging. Those of them who have a temple are rather better circumstanced, though their income is very small: for the people in general are miserably poor. When they go to worship, they carry their offering; some, a particular kind of flower, (this is the lowest degree of offering,) others, a little fruit, &c.

I believe very few Europeans have ever yet been able to come at a proper knowledge of their principles.

When the Portuguese took this island, they did not stand to reason with them: they chose rather to bring their artillery to bear upon their temples, and level them to the ground. By this means they frightened thousands, who, in the midst of their terror, came and bowed down to the daughter of heathenish idolatry—popish superstitions; and, finding such a resemblance between the two, the transition was very easy Hence it is that the number of nominal Christians is swelled so high; most of whom know as much about Christianity as Christianity knows about them.

When the Dutch took the island, they pursued a line of conduct different in point of religious zeal. Yet they made a decree, that no one should hold any

situation whatever under government, who was not a baptized Christian. This had a tendency to increase the number. And it is clear that it was not Christianity which they had in view: they wished to baptize themselves into a situation, if possible.

The Portuguese have a number of churches, where they offer divine service; but, in most places, without a priest. For a thinking Christian to be witness of what Christianity is reduced to, among them, is enough to chill the blood in his veins. The great events of our Lord's conception, birth, life; his last agony, trial, death, &c. are all acted as upon a theatre. The poor enthusiasts are pleased and affected at these scenes; and, to be present on these occasions is what constitutes them Christians.

The Dutch have certainly done a great deal of good. They have built a number of very good churches; and no doubt but they have had men of God to preach in them. The vestiges of their pious labours are still to be seen; and we can find, here and there, a few Dutch who still maintain their piety. It is truly lamentable to hear how religion first began to decay among them: which, it appears, was by their ministers losing their piety, and giving themselves up to drunkenness and other vices. If properly and timely help had been sent hither by the English, much evil might have been prevented, and much good done. These considerations ought to stimulate us to greater exertions, that we may build up again the walls of Jerusalem. The people are crying out for help on every hand. There is not a more promising field for missionary labourers in the world, for its size.

I have visited several of the temples; and have been present, I think, at all their festivals of note. It is impossible to give an exact description of them in the narrow limits of a letter.

The most remarkable was at the opening of a new preaching-temple. It continued two days and two nights. I spent several hours there. All their places of worship are built on the highest hills which they can find. We got thither about eight o'clock in the evening. When we arrived nearly at the summit of the hill, a report of our coming going before us, we were met with blazing torches to convey us to the place.

The place covered a square of about fifteen yards, open on all sides for entrance. Two pulpits stood in the centre. It was lighted up with lamps in every direction. Crowds of people assembled from all quarters; none coming without an offering of some kind. Such quantities of eatables and fruits I never before saw collected together.

INDIA CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

FROM the following documents it will appear, that the controul over all the clergy of the Church of England, attached to the several presidencies in India, in matters spiritual, is transferred from the East India Company to the Bishop of Calcutta. The emoluments of the clergy, however, are derived solely from the public treasury, and their appointments and allowances being fixed by the orders of the Court of Directors, it is of course presumed, that the jurisdiction of the Bishop is confined solely to matters ecclesiastical. His Lordship held his primary visitation at the Cathedral Church at Calcutta, on the 7th December last. The late orders of the Court of Directors have considerably augmented the number of chaplains at the several presidencies. The Bishop of Calcutta for the time being is allowed a domestic chaplain to be selected by himself, who may be chosen from among the junior chaplains in the Company's service, with the allowance of a junior chaplain. His Lordship however is not confined to selecting his chaplain from the Company's service; but in the event of the death, or coming away of the Bishop, the chaplain if not in the service, must immediately leave India. The Rev. Dr. Watson, it is mentioned, will be appointed.

Fort William, Nov. 1*st*, 1815.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following extract from the letters patent, granted by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent on behalf of His Majesty, under date the 2d May 1814, whereby His Majesty has been pleased to erect a Bishop's See, and three Archdeaconries in India, be published for the general information and guidance of the clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, subjected thereby to the jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta:—

Extract from the Letters Patent granted by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on behalf of His Majesty, under date, 2d May, 1814.

"And we do by these presents give and grant to the said Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, and his successors, Bishop of Calcutta, full power and authority to confer the orders of deacon and priest, to confirm those that are baptized and come to years of discretion, and to perform all

the other functions peculiar and appropriated to the office of a Bishop, within the limit of the said see, but not elsewhere —such Bishop and his successors having been first duly ordained or consecrated Bishops according to the form prescribed by the liturgy of the Church of England, —and also by himself or themselves, or by his or their commissary, or commissaries, to exercise jurisdiction, spiritual and ecclesiastical, in and throughout the said see and diocese, according to the ecclesiastical laws of our realm of England, which are lawfully made and received in England, in the several causes and matters hereinafter in these presents expressed and specified, and no other. And for a declaration our royal will concerning the special causes and matters in which we will that the aforesaid jurisdiction shall be exercised, we have further given and granted, and do by these presents give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his successors, full power and authority by himself or themselves, or by his or their commissary or commissaries, by him or them to be thereunto specially authorized, to grant licences to officiate to all ministers and chaplains of all the churches or chapels, or other places within the said diocese, wherein divine service shall be celebrated according to the rites and liturgy of the Church of England, and to visit all such ministers and chaplains, and all priests and deacons in holy orders, of the united Church of England and Ireland, resident in their said diocese, with all and all manner of jurisdiction, power and coercion, ecclesiastical, that may be requisite in the premises; as also to call before him or them, or before his or their commissary or commissaries, at such competent days, hours and places whatsoever, when and as often as to him or them shall seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid ministers, chaplains, priests, or deacons in holy orders of the united Church of England and Ireland, or any of them, and to enquire by witnesses to be sworn in due form of law, and by all other lawful ways and means, by which the same may be best and most effectually done, as well as concerning their morals as their behaviour in their said offices and stations respectively. And we do hereby authorize and empower the said Bishop and his successors, and his and their commissary and commissaries, to administer all such oaths as are accustomed and may by law be administered, according to the ecclesiastical laws of our realm of England, and to punish and correct the aforesaid chaplains, ministers, priests and deacons in holy orders of the united Church of England and Ireland, according to their demerits, whether by deprivation, suspension, or other such ecclesiastical censure or correction as they would be liable to, according to the ecclesiastical laws aforesaid. And for the further accomplishment of our intention, and for aiding the said Bishop of Calcutta, according to the laws and customs of the united Church of England and Ireland, in the due and canonical superintendance of ecclesiastical persons and affairs, we do hereby erect, found and constitute one archdeaconry in and over the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to be styled the archdeaconry of Calcutta, and one other archdeaconry in and over the presidency of Fort St. George on the coast of Coromandel, to be styled the archdeaconry of Madras, and also one other archdeaconry in and over the presidency of the island of Bombay, on the coast of Malabar, to be styled the archdeaconry of Bombay;—all such archdeaconries to be subject and subordinate to the said Bishop's see of Calcutta. And to the end that this our intention may be carried into due effect, We, having great confidence in the learning, morals, probity, and prudence of our well beloved Henry Lloyd Loring, M. A. John Mousley, M. A. and George Barnes, M. A. do name and appoint him the said H. L. Loring, to be archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Calcutta; and him the said J. Mousley to be archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Madras; and him the said G. Barnes, to be archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Bombay—so that they the said H. L. Loring, J. Mousley and G. Barnes shall be, and be taken to be archdeacons of the said archdeaconries respectively, and may by virtue of this our nomination and appointment severally enter into and possess the said offices of archdeacon, within the said archdeaconries respectively, subject nevertheless to the powers of revocation or resignation hereinafter more particularly expressed. And we do hereby signify to the said Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, whom we have by these presents named to be Bishop of Calcutta, that we have nominated the said H. L. Loring, J. Moulsey, and G. Barnes, to be archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay respectively, requiring him the said T. F. Middleton, to institute the said H. L. Loring, J. Mousley, and G. Barnes respectively to the said archdeaconries to which we have appointed them, and to do all things appertaining to his office in this behalf, with effect. And for a declaration of our royal will, in regard to the duties and functions to be exercised by the said archdeacons and their successors, we do hereby declare that each of the said archdeacons shall within his archdeaconry be assisting to the Bishop of Calcutta, in the exercise of such episcopal jurisdiction and functions as we have hereby been pleased to limit to the said Bishop, according to the duty of an archdeacon by the ecclesiastical laws of our realm of England. And we do further will, ordain and declare,

that each of the said archdeacons shall within his archdeaconry be, and be taken to be, without further appointment, the commissary of the said Bishop and his successors, and shall exercise jurisdiction in all matters aforesaid, according to the duty and function of a commissary by the said ecclesiastical laws. And it is our further will, and we do hereby further give and grant to the said Bishop of Calcutta, and his successors, the right of collating to the said offices of archdeacon in all time to come (after the death or other avoidance of Henry Lloyd Loring, John Mousley and George Barnes, whom we have severally by these presents appointed to be the first archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,) any priest, being one of the chaplains of the said United Company resident in India; and we will; that during a vacancy of the said see by the demise of the said Bishop or his successors, or otherwise, the episcopal jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the said see shall be exercised, as far as by law they may, by the archdeacon of Calcutta for the time being; or in case of a vacancy of the said archdeaconry, then by the archdeacon of Madras, or the archdeacon of Bombay, or by two clergymen of the Church of England resident within the diocese, as may be directed by the Governor General in Council of Fort William. And we do further direct that, during the vacancy of either of the said archdeaconries respectively, and until the Bishop shall collate thereto, or otherwise provide for the performance of the duties thereof, such duties shall be performed by one of the chaplains of the said presidency; and if there be no chaplain there, then by some discreet minister in priest's orders of the Church of England, who shall be nominated, as the case may be, for that purpose, by the respective Governors in Council of the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen. And moreover we command, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, strictly enjoin, as well the Court of Directors of the said United Company, and their governors, officers and servants, as all and singular our governors, judges and justices, and all and singular chaplains, ministers and other our subjects within the parts aforesaid, that they and every of them be, in and by all lawful ways and means, aiding and assisting to the said Bishop and Archdeacons, and his and their successors in the execution of the premises in all things.—Nevertheless, We will and do by these presents declare and ordain, that in all grave matters of correction which are accustomed, according to the practice of the ecclesiastical laws of our realm of England, to be judicially examined, the same shall in like manner be judicially examined and proceeded in before the said Bishop and successors, or his or their commissary or commissaries aforesaid, in the respective archdeaconries in which the party to be proceeded against shall reside; and all such causes shall be proceeded in to final sentence in due form of law. And we do further will and direct, that the said Bishop and his successors may, from time to time, appoint a proper and sufficient person in each archdeaconry, to act as registrar thereof; and in case of no registrar being so appointed, or the registrar being unable to act, we will and direct the said Bishop, or the commissaries respectively, may assume any sufficient person, as actuary, to do all acts as registrar. And further, we will and do by these presents declare and ordain, that if any person against whom a judgment or decree shall be pronounced by the said Bishop or his successors, or by his or their commissary or commissaries, shall conceive himself to be aggrieved thereby, it shall be lawful for such person to appeal to us, our heirs or successors, provided such appeal be entered within fifteen days after such sentence shall have been pronounced.—And we do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint the Judges of our supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta for the time being, and the members of the council at Calcutta for the time being, to be our commissioners delegate to hear such appeals; and that such commissioners delegate, or any three of them, of whom one shall be a Judge of the said supreme court of Judicature, shall have power finally to decide and determine the said appeals in as ample manner and form as the commissioner appointed under our Great Seal, by virtue of the statute made in the 25th year of the reign of king Henry VIII, intituled, an Act for the Submission of the Clergy, and restraint of appeals, can or may hear, and definitively determine appeals for any of the courts of the Archbishops of our realms of England; *provided always*, that in any sentence to be given by the said commissioners delegate, one at least of the said Judges of the supreme Court of Judicature shall concur. And we do further direct, that the person appointed to act as Registrar within the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, shall act as Registrar of the said Commissioners delegate; or if there be no such Registrar, or such Registrar be unable to act, the said Commissioners delegate may assume an actuary to do all acts as their Registrar. And we do further will, declare and ordain, that in case any proceedings shall be instituted against any Archdeacon, such proceeding shall originate and be carried on before our said Commissioners delegate, whom we hereby authorize and direct to take cognizance of the same. And we further will, and do by these presents declaer

and ordain, that in case any Archdeacon appointed as aforesaid, or Chaplain duly appointed by the Court of Directors of the said United Company, shall be for any cause whatever deprived of his said office, or suspended therefrom, or inhibited from preaching the word of God, or exercising his holy office within the limits of the Presidency to which he shall have been appointed, or shall be subjected to any Ecclesiastical punishment or censure whatsoever by the said Bishop of Calcutta, or by his successors, or by his or their Commissary or Commissaries, a copy of the sentence in such case promulgated and given, setting forth the cause of such deprivation, suspension, or other ecclesiastical punishment or censure, shall without delay be certified and transmitted to the said Bishop and his successors, or his or their Commissary or Commissaries, to the Governor General in council, of Fort William, or the Governor in council of Fort St. George or Bombay, as the case may be. And we further ordain, that the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta or Madras, or Recorder's Court at Bombay, as the case may be, shall have such and the like jurisdiction and power of interfering, by writ or prohibition of mandamus subject to the same laws, restrictions and rules of practice, as is or has been exercised by our Court of King's Bench at Westminster, in regard to proceedings in the ecclesiastical courts in England, regard being had nevertheless to any special provisions or exceptions contained in these our letters patent, and to any other laws and regulations spe-
Royal will, and we do hereby declare and
cially applicable to, or concerning our territories in the East Indies, or the See or Diocese of Calcutta. Moreover it is our ordain, that nothing in these presents contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to repeal, vary or alter the provisions of our several charters of the 26th day of March, in the fourteenth year of our reign, the twenty-sixth day of December, in the forty-first year of our reign, and the twenty-eighth day of February, in the twenty-eighth year of our reign, whereby ecclesiastical jurisdiction was given to the said Courts of Judicature and Recorder's court respectively, so far as the same does not appertain to the correction of clerks or the spiritual superintendance of ecclesiastical persons, or to give to the said Bishop or Archdeacons, or their successors, any authority or judication whatever, in matters not cognizable in the said courts, except as herein last before expressed." And

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare and express, that in conformity with the tenor of the above letters patent, the general controul over all clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland attached to the several presidencies in India, in spiritual matters, is transferred to the Lord Bishop; and that all such clergymen throughout the diocese of the Lord Bishop are hereby directed and ordered to take notice of and conform to the same accordingly.

(*Signed*) C. M. Ricketts,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Notice.

Henry Lloyd Loring, Master of Arts, Archdeacon of Calcutta, and Commissary duly appointed; to all and singular the ministers and chaplains, and all priests and deacons in holy orders of the united Church of England and Ireland, stationed and now being within the Archdeaconry of Calcutta aforesaid, greeting.

Whereas by a mandate under the hand and seal of the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas Fanshaw, by divine permission, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, bearing date the third day of November instant, signifying his Lordship's purpose to hold his primary visitation at Calcutta, in the Cathedral Church of St. John, on Thursday, the seventh day of December next, at the hour of nine in the morning, and requiring and strictly enjoining me as the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and Commissary aforesaid peremptorily to cite or cause to be cited all and singular the ministers and chaplains, and all priests and deacons in holy orders of the united Church of England and Ireland, stationed and now being within my Archdeaconry aforesaid, to appear personally before the said Lord Bishop, at the said Cathedral, on the day and at the hour aforesaid, and then and there to produce their letters of orders of priest and deacon with all licences and other faculties relating to their official appointment, to be by them exhibited, and approved by his Lordship, and to hear and receive all such matters and things as shall be delivered in charge; I do in obedience thereto hereby give notice, to all and singular the ministers and chaplains, and priests or deacons in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, stationed and now being within my archdeaconry as aforesaid, to appear personally before the said Lord Bishop, at the said Cathedral on Thursday, the said seventh day of December next, at the hour of nine in the morning, and then and there to produce their letters of orders of priests and deacon, with all licenses and other faculties relative to their official appointment, to be by them exhibited, and approved by his Lordship, and to hear and receive all such matters and things as may be delivered in charge.

(*Signed*) Henry Lloyd Loring,
Archdeacon of Calcutta.

By order of the Archdeacon of Calcutta,
(*Signed*) W. H. Abbott, Registrar.

Calcutta,
8th Nov. 1815.

INDIA MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Government Gazette) Nov. 2, 1815.—*General Orders, by his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council.*

Fort William, Oct. 27, 1815.—Mr. Henry Vereker Lloyd, late cornet in the Fourth regiment of Native Cavalry, having been restored by the honourable the Court of Directors to the rank which he formerly held in the service, as communicated in paragraphs 2 and 3 of their general letter in the military department, under date the 8th of June 1814, published in General Orders, by his Excellency the Vice-President in council, of the 25th of November last, and some circumstances connected with Mr. Lloyd's resignation of the service, and his subsequent restoration, having rendered it advisable in the concurrent opinion of his Excellency the Commander in Chief and of Government, that he should not be acknowledged as an officer in the Fourth regiment of Native Cavalry, until the further pleasure of the honourable Court of Directors shall be known, after they shall have been informed of the real circumstances of that gentleman's case; his Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested by the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council, to suspend the execution of the honourable Court's orders for the restoration of Mr. Lloyd to the service.

G. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council.

Fort William, Oct. 27, 1815.—Certain conductors of ordnance on this establishment having presented a memorial, praying that Government would be pleased to permit their children, though born after promotion, to be received into the Lower Orphan School, as they would have been had their fathers continued serjeants; his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council notifies in general orders, the terms and conditions on which the solicited indulgence will be recorded.

The admission into the Lower Orphan School for education of the children of conductors of ordnance, born after their father's promotion, is permitted by government, on their paying the sum of rupees five per mensem, for each child so admitted, being nearly the average expence per month for dieting and clothing each child.

His Lordship, in council however, wishes it to be distinctly understood, that the admission to the Lower Orphan School of the children of conductors, must be made to depend on the means of receiving them without incurring additional expence; and consequently must cease, when the period shall arrive, at which their father's admission would necessarily require an increase of the number of instructors, and an augmentation of the establishment: the charges for teachers and establishment not being included in the calculated expence of rupees five per mensem for each child.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Courts Martial, Fort William, October 28, 1815.—The following order issued to his Majesty's troops under date the 15th inst. are published for the information of the army.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Court Martial held at Bangalore, on Tuesday, the 15th of August 1815, by order of his Excellency Lieut.-general Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. Commander in Chief of the forces on the coast of Coromandel.

PRESIDENT,—Col. THOMAS MARRIOT.

DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE, Lieut-col. WELSH.

CHARGE.—Lieut. James Kingston, of his Majesty's 84th regiment, placed in arrest by me on the following charge, viz.

For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having on the evening of the 5th July 1815, at the Regimental Mess, struck Lieut. G. C. Smith, of the same corps, his senior officer, a violent blow on the head; such behaviour on the part of the said Lieutenant James Kingston being highly subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Lieut-Colonel 84th regt.

Bangalore Cantonment,
21st *July*, 1815.

By Order,
(Signed) P. VANS. AGNEW,
Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Sentence.—The Court finds the Prisoner guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having on the evening of the 5th of July 1815, at the Regimental Mess, struck Lieutenant G. C. Smith, of the same corps, his senior officer, a violent blow on the head, but it acquits him of the remainder of the charge, viz. scandalous and infamous conduct.

Having found him guilty in the above instance, it doth sentence him, the said

Lieutenant James Kingston to be discharged from his Majesty's service.

(Signed) THOS. MARRIOTT,
Col. 12th Light Inft. and Presdt.

(Signed) I. WELSH,
Lieut-Col. and Dep. Judge Adv.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) MOIRA.

The Commander in Chief in India having been pleased to approve and confirm the sentence of the Court, Lieut. James Kingston is to be struck off the strength of his Majesty's 84th regiment from the date of this communication being made known to him, which the Commanding officer will specially report to the Adjutant-general of his Majesty's forces in India, and to the Military Secretary to the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief.

His Excellency is pleased to direct, that the foregoing order be read at the head of each of his Majesty's regiments in India, and entered in the regimental Order Books. By Order of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief,

(Signed) THOS. Mc. MAHON,
Col. and Adj. General.

Extracts from the confirmed Proceedings of a General Court Martial, assembled in Camp at Sagoor, on the 17th of April, 1815, *are published to the army.*

Charge.—I charge Lieutenant Warlock, of His Majesty's 69th regiment, with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, on the night of the 8th of March 1815, between the hours of eight and twelve o'clock, at the house occupied by me at Bellary.

1st. By falsely stating that I had committed roguery, and that he would upset me in my own house, or words to that effect, whilst my guest.

2d. By using threatening and abusive language, and by acting tyrannically and oppressively, in placing me in arrest without any ground for so doing.

3d. By refusing to quit my house, after he had placed me in arrest, though repeatedly requested by me so to do.

(Signed) J. SMITH,
Cornet, doing duty, 4th regt. N. Cavl.
Bellary, 9th March, 1815.

Sentence.—The Court finds the Prisoner guilty on the first charge, of "falsely stating, that I had committed roguery, whilst my guest," and of the second charge, guilty "of using threatening language towards me, and by acting tyrannically and oppressively, in placing me in arrest without any grounds for so doing." And the Court finds the Prisoner not guilty of all and every other part of these two charges; and the Court finds the Prisoner guilty of the third charge.

The Court having found the Prisoner guilty in the above instances, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, the Court does therefore, by virtue of the articles of war, sentence and adjudge the said Prisoner, Lieutenant Warlock, of his Majesty's 69th regiment, to be suspended from rank and pay, for the space of four calendar months, from the date of the confirmation of the sentence.

(Signed) ROSS LANG,
Maj.-gen. and Presdt.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieut.-general.

(Signed) F. P. STEWART,
Dep. Judge Adv. Gen.

COMMERCIAL REGULATION.

Fort William.-From the Government Gazette, Sept. 2, 1816.—The following regulation is published for general information.

A. D. 1815.—REGULATION IV.—A Regulation for modifying some of the provisions at present in force, for the collection of customs on certain articles of commerce in the territories immediately dependant on the presidency of Fort William, passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 26th of August 1815: corresponding with the 12th Bhaddoon 1222 Bengal era; the 7th Bhaddoon 1222 Fussily; the 13th Bhaddoon 1222 Willaity; the 6th Bhaddoon 1872 Sumbut; and the 20th Rumzan 1230 Higeree.

Preamble.—Whereas it has been considered expedient, with a view to encourage the exportation of the staples and marine stores of Great Britain, that the import duties now payable at this presidency on sundry articles, should be abolished, provided that the articles be imported from Great Britain or Ireland on British registered ships, or Indian built ships, trading under the provisions of the 30th section of the act 53 George III. cap. 155, and other subsequent acts; and that the duties on other articles, being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, should be modified; And whereas it has further been deemed expedient to modify and alter the duties now levied on goods, being the produce of the British territories under this presidency, on their exportation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in British and Indian built ships, and to make certain other alterations in the regulations for the collection of the

customs: the following rules have therefore been enacted, to be in force throughout the territories immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort William, from the date of the enactment of this regulation.

IMPORTS.

2.—Woollens, including cloths of sorts, blankets, hose, Guernsey shirts, caps, and generally all articles manufactured from wool, or worsted thread or yarn, which may be imported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in British registered ships, or Indian built ships, trading under the provisions of the 30th section of the act 53d George III. cap. 155, and other acts containing similar provisions, shall be exempted from duty; any thing contained in any former regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

3.—Copper, tin, iron, steel, lead, and all other metals, in an unmanufactured state, being the produce of the United Kingdom, if imported in the manner specified in the preceding section, shall also be exempt from duties.

4.—Canvas, cordage, and other marine stores, being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom; if imported in the manner specified in section 2, shall be exempt from duties.

5.—*First.*—All articles, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, not specified in the preceding sections, (with the exception hereafter stated) on importation at the ports of Calcutta, Balasore, or Chittagong, shall be charged with a duty of (2½) two and a half per cent. to be adjusted according to the provisions established by Regulation IX. 1810, or any other regulation in force.

Second.—All articles, the produce or manufacture of foreign Europe (with the exception of wines and spirits) on importation at the ports of Calcutta, Chittagong, or Balasore, in British registered ships, or Indian built ships, trading under the provisions of the 30th section of the act 53d George III. cap. 155, and other subsequent acts, shall be subject to a duty of five per cent.

Third.—Wines and spirits of every description, imported from Great Britain or Ireland, shall continue subject to the same rate of duty with which they are chargeable under Regulation IX. of 1810, and any other existing regulations.

6.—It is to be clearly understood, that the article specified in the preceding sections, if imported otherwise than according to the provisions of the acts of Parliament regulating the direct and circuitous trade between the United Kingdom and India, shall continue subject to the payment of the duties now in force under the existing regulations.

7.—If the established duties on goods, specified in the preceding sections, shall have been paid at any port in the territories subject to the British government in India, no further duty shall be levied upon their transit from port to port within the same territories. A regular certificate of such payment, under the signature of the principal officer of the Custom House at which such duties may have been levied, shall be furnished to the collector of customs and other proper officers, at every port to which such goods may be brought after the first payment of duties.

EXPORTS.

8.—*First.*—Indigo, the produce and manufacture of the territories immediately dependant on the Presidency of Fort William, shall be allowed a drawback on exportation, in British registered ships, or in Indian built ships, trading with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, directly or circuitously, under the provisions of the act of the 53d George III. and subsequent acts, equal to the whole amount of the duty payable under the existing regulations.

Second.—Indigo, the produce and manufacture of the territories of his Highness the Vizier, or of any other native power, shall be allowed a drawback at the same rate only as that article, the produce and manufacture of the British territories, although the duty levied may have been higher.

Third.—It is to be clearly understood, that the drawbacks mentioned in the two preceding clauses, are to be allowed only on Indigo exported by sea to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that no drawback will be allowed on the carriage of Indigo to any foreign settlement in Asia.

9.—On cotton-wool, hemp and sunn, the produce of any part of India, a drawback of the whole amount of duty shall be allowed, on exportation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

10.—On the exportation to the United Kingdom of all other articles, including saltpetre, which are liable to duty under existing regulations, such a drawback shall be allowed, as may reduce the duty actually receivable by government to (2½) two and a half per cent. But no drawback shall be allowed in any instance, unless the application for drawback shall be made at the time when the goods are exported.

11.—Section 5, Regulation VI. 1814, is hereby rescinded. It is, however, declared, that all applications for drawbacks shall be accompanied by the rowannah or rowannahs covering the goods intended to be exported, as provided in section XX. Regulation I. 1812.

12th.—In modification of the rules contained in clause *first*, section 12, Regu-

lation IX. 1810, and section III. Regulation I. 1812, it is hereby declared, that the amount of inland, or transit duty to be levied on cotton-wool, both in its clean and uncleaned state, shall not exceed five per cent. upon the value; under this modification, therefore, the fixed rates at twelve annas per maund in its cleaned state, and four annas in its uncleaned state per maund of ninety-six Calcutta sicca weight, will be reduced to the rate equal to five per cent. on the value, whenever the rates before specified may exceed that amount.

13.—With the above exceptions, it is hereby declared, that nothing contained in the present regulation is to be construed to affect the inland and transit duties, payable under the provisions of Regulation IX, 1810, and Regulation I, and XIX, 1812: and Regulation VI, 1814.

14.—*First.*—Nothing contained in this Regulation, is intended to apply to the trade conducted in foreign bottoms, the duties on which, as specified in the existing Regulations, as well as the rules by which that trade is governed, are to remain on their present footing, until all the arrangements consequent on the treaties of peace shall have been completed.

Second.—Neither is any thing contained in this Regulation, intended to apply to deposits made previously to the date of this Regulation, for the payment of duties on goods imported, the accounts of which have not yet been adjusted. All deposits made previous to the date of this regulation shall be adjusted according to the existing rates of duties.

Published by order of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY,
Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Sept. 13, 1815.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. 2.—Lady Loudon's party at the Government house last Monday evening, was very brilliantly attended. On Wednesday her Ladyship proceeded in the government yacht to Diamond Harbour, to look at the apartments in the William Pitt, prepared for her Ladyship and family, and returned safely on Friday afternoon.

It is said that Sir Thomas Strange, Chief Justice of Madras, will shortly retire, and that Sir E. Stanley will be transferred from Penang to the Supreme Court of Madras.

The Ukhbars of this week, from Amretsir, mention that Runjeet Singh was at Lahore on the 5th ultimo. It was reported that certain petty chieftains, had taken possession of Kangurry, and surrounded the Fort of Mungulah. The collector of Omedpore, had been ordered to collect all the Goorkahs, that could be induced to enter the service of Runjeet Singh. A detachment from the army of Gorug Singh had taken possession of Andyduntuck. The Jaypore Ukhbars to the 14th ultimo state, that Mirr Kishennarain, the son of the late minister, and Manjee Doss, had moved with an army from Jaypore, and encamped at Kaleeponah. Rajah Loll Singh had been compelled to retreat, with considerable loss, from Madhogurrah on Dewasah. Mohtaub Khawin had surrounded Manpoor. Holkar's camp was on the 11th ultimo at its former station. The Bhaee had summoned several of the Sirdars to join her. Balaram Seit had been compelled by the importunities of the Selhadaurs to run away to Kotah. It was reported that Rowshun Bigg, with his army, had crossed the Nurbudda, but that Rajah Ghoslah had compelled him to re-cross it with the loss of three guns.

On the 24th ultimo, at Kidderpore, a gentleman's *khidmutgur* having received instructions from his master to make ready to go up the country, went to the house of his father-in-law, and ordered his wife to prepare herself to leave Calcutta. The woman urged that although she felt very happy under the protection of her father and mother, she would leave them, on his providing a house for her at their new place of residence, and binding himself to give her regular means of subsistence, but that she could not think of quitting her present place of abode without a prospect of being elsewhere comfortably settled. The husband insisted upon unconditional compliance, and on her repeated refusal to obey, looked if any of their neighbours were within hearing. On observing no person at hand, he called out for all to witness that his wife would not go with him, seized an axe, and an English table-knife; and having struck her a desperate blow across the head with the hatchet, stabbed her in several places with the knife. After covering her with wounds, he ran to her mother, and wounded her in the same furious manner. His bloody purposes were but too well fulfilled; for the unhappy victims of his brutal rage died almost immediately. His wife expired while the wounds were being sewed up, and her mother only lived long enough to declare before Mr. Elliot, that her son-in-law was the perpetrator of the deed. He was instantly secured, and has been

committed to take his trial at the Sessions of the Circuit. It is to be hoped, that he will meet the reward of his iniquity.—*(Cal. Gaz.)*

Supreme Court, Friday, Oct. 27.—Michael Barry was found guilty of an assault, with intent to murder Samuel Johnston.

This was one of those melancholy instances, but too frequent in this country, in which men are led to the commission of the most flagitious acts without any apparent instigating cause, or prospect of advantage. The prisoner, and the prosecutor, Samuel Johnston, were soldiers belonging to the same company of artillery. They were serving together in the field in June last. In the middle of the night of the 18th of that month, while Johnston was asleep, with several of his comrades, in a barrack tent, the prisoner entered the tent with a drawn sword, went up to the several cots, and having observed the countenances of those asleep on them, passed on until he reached that of Johnston. Immediately upon recognizing him, he raised the sword, and struck him a violent blow with its edge on the left temple. Luckily his head was defended by a handkerchief, else the force of the cut would probably have immediately deprived him of life. As it was, he received a deep wound, of which the scar remained. Instantly, on being wounded, he jumped up, and exclaimed, I am hurt. The prisoner aimed another blow at him, which passed down under his arm, and grazed his side; having done so, he glided out of the tent, hiding the sword between the fold of his trowsers. The alarm however being instantly given, he was seized and secured. Such were the facts established in the clearest manner, by the concurring testimony of three witnesses. It did not from their evidence appear that the deed could be traced to any previously existing animosity or quarrel between the prisoner and Johnston; nor was it evident that the former was intoxicated at the time of its commission. In his defence, the prisoner pleaded ignorance of what had happened; he said that he had got intoxicated in the evening, and from the time of his intoxication, until he found himself in custody, he was not aware of what had passed. Finally, he urged the improbability of any malice being present in his mind against Johnston, with whom he had always lived in terms of good fellowship. He called upon Captain Curfey, formerly commanding the company to which he belongs, to speak to his character, and the witness gave him a high character, as a sober, steady, good soldier, and a quiet inoffensive man. In his charge to the Jury, his Lordship, Sir William Burroughs, after summing up the evidence, clearly expounded the difference between simple assault, and assault with intent to murder, and explained the various circumstances necessary to the constitution of each. The Jury, without withdrawing, returned a verdict of guilty.

We may here remark, that on the preceding Saturday, the Grand Jury, through their foreman Mr. Colvin, took an opportunity of addressing the Court on a subject adverted to in his Lordship the Chief Justice's charge at the opening of the Sessions. His Lordship having stated that in consideration of the peculiar nature of the state of this country and its inhabitants, and the very frequent occurrence of petty crimes, it was the intention of the court, to apply to the government at home for some extension of the power vested in Justices of the Peace. The Jury begged to represent to their Lordships, that their experience during the present Session had fully convinced them that the ends of public justice would be more certainly answered, if many of the petty crimes now sent to them for adjudication, were summarily investigated, and speedily punished, and that they considered themselves warranted in recommending that his Lordship's representation should be put in as strong terms as possible. In answer, his Lordship the Chief Justice said that he was perfectly aware of the necessity of some such expedient, but that as the Court was bound to distribute justice in direct conformity with the law of the land, the only remedy that could be found, would be in an application to His Majesty's government, which the jury might be assured would be made as soon as possible.—Court adjourned, Oct. 31.

Brig Mary and Sally, Trincomalee, Oct. 2.

"After a very tedious and disastrous passage, we have at length been obliged to put into this port. On the 26th of August last, about 2¼ A.M. Captain D. having the watch, while standing at the larboard-gangway, (it being a calm, in 30 fathoms of water, to the southward of Batticoolo), he received a cut on the right side of his head, with a carpenter's axe, which fractured his skull, and brought him down; and immediately after this, Lieut. Robertson, of his Majesty's 4th Ceylon regiment, who was asleep on one of the hencoops on the larboard side, also received a cut with the same instrument across his left jaw; the first alarm was given by Lieut. Robertson. I immediately came upon deck with Mr. Davy and Mr. Coles, all of us armed, when we found the whole of the crew in the utmost confusion, armed with handspikes, and searching for the assassin, who it was supposed must have jumped overboard, as he was not to be found. At day-light we repeated the search, but in vain; the

villain was evidently not on board. From an apparent unwillingness on the part of the crew to attend to their duty, there was reason to suspect that there were others concerned in this horrible transaction, in consequence of which myself and the gentlemen passengers remained armed night and day, until our arrival at this place. Thank God, Mr. Davy, Mr. Coles, and myself have escaped, but I am truly concerned to add, that Dr. Booth, the head surgeon here, pronounces poor Duncan, in a very dangerous state. Lieut. Robertson, I am happy to say, is getting better, but his jaw-bone is broken. As we were only two miles from land, there is a possibility of the scoundrel having got safe on shore, and I have accordingly offered five hundred rixdollars for his apprehension; in the meantime, the magistrate has kept in close confinement one of the lascars, also a Malay, in hopes, that through him, we may be able to discover something further.—*(Post.)*

Shipping Intelligence.—The Charles Mills, Capt. O'Brien, from Madras, the 4th ultimo, arrived in Saugor Roads, on Monday last.—Passengers per Charles Mills from England.—Miss Wilson, Lieut. Colonel Charles Nicol, His Majesty's 66th regiment, Henry Christopher, Esq. supercargo, Capt. Henry Shubrick, 4th N. C. Mr. Barraud, cadet, Mr. F. Marcaurd, John Chapel, Free Mariners, Mr. C. W. Brietzcke, Mr. G. F. Hampton, Mr. J. Wheatley, returning to India.—From the Cape of Good Hope.—Capt. Robert Fry, 6th N. C. Lieut. Alex. M'Mahon, 24th N. I.—From Madras.—Miss Adelaide Campbell, Colonel Scott, Madras establishment, Capt. A. Galloway, 14th N. I. —Passengers per Fairlie.—Rev. John Vincent and Lady, with eight children, Mrs. Jane Johnson, Mrs. Duncan Campbell, Miss Emily Campbell, Major Holford, 59th foot, Lieut. Manners, Dr. Thomson, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Groce, Free Merchant, and three Privates, 59th regiment.

The Fairlie parted from the True Briton, on the 27th July, in lat. 3.43 south, long. 24.50 west, and from the Union, in lat. 34.3 south, long. 1.27 west. She also spoke the Claudine, on the 14th July, in lat. 9 north, lon. 22.30 west, bound to Batavia.

The Hon. Company's ships Sir William Pulteney and Apollo will probably sail for Bombay, by the 20th or 25th instant.

The Lady Flora, Capt. Browne, was spoken with on the 9th ult. in lat. 16 north. long. 84 east.

On Tuesday last, arrived the Matilda, Capt. James Dickson, from Portsmouth, the 17th June, and Madeira, 7th July. Passengers, Mr. William Higgins, Free Mariner, and Mr. Wm. Harper.

On the 5th August, the Matilda spoke the English brig Alacrity, from London, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, but obtained no intelligence.

The Susan, Capt. Collingwood, and the Lucy Maria, and Friendship, for the conveyance of His Majesty's 72d regiment to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Morley, with the light company of His Majesty's 22d foot, is expected to sail for the Isle of France, in the course of this week.

Advices from the Isle of France of the 9th September state, that the Maria, Capt. Kemp, experienced a severe gale of wind in lat. 10 south, lost her main top mast, main and fore sail, and had been obliged to put up into Port Louis to repair her damages. In the same gale, the Salsette frigate lost her three top masts. One of the Indiamen, either the Rose or Streatham, lost her top mast and main-yard.

The Maisters, for England, sailed from Saugor Road on Tuesday.

The Cornwallis, Capt. Carritie, left Madras Roads in prosecution of her homeward bound voyage on the 9th ultimo. Lieut. General Wetherall was passenger in this ship.

The following ships will probably clear out for their different ports, in this month:—

The Cathcart for London; Bengal, for Liverpool; Zenobia, for London; Union for China; Caroline for do; Hibernia for London; Commerce, for Isle of France; Ann for Bombay; Wellington for do; Duncan for do; Zephyr, for Ceylon; Volunteer, Gulf, and Alexander, do.

In the course of this month, Messrs. Kydd and Co. will launch a beautiful vessel, built, as we understand, for the Ceylon government.

The following list of passengers proceeding to England this season, is copied from the last Mirror. *By the Hon. Company's ship, William Pitt,* Captain Charles Graham, Right Hon. Countess of Loudon and Moira, Lady Flora Hastings, Lady Sophia Hastings, Viscount Hungerford, James Stuart, Esq. civil service, Captain J. L. Stuart, Assistant Commissary General, Lieut. Henry Dwyer, His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, and Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira.

By the Hon. Company's ship Lord Melville, Capt. James George Crabb.—Lady Darell, Mrs. Welland, Mrs. Egerton, Mrs. M'Clintock, Sir Harry Verelst Darel, Bart., A. Welland, Esq., William Egerton, Esq. civil service, Robert M'Clintock, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Mackintosh, Fulton and Co.

By the Hon. Company's ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. John Craig.—Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Cracraft, Sir William Burroughs, Bart., Rev. Dr. Ward, George

Rankin, Esq. superintending Surgeon, Richard Cracraft. Esq.

By the Hon. Company's ship, Marquess of Wellington, Captain John Wood.— Mrs. G. P. Ricketts, Mrs. R. Graham, Mrs. Fergusson, Robert Vansittart, Esq. civil service, J. H. Fergusson, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Fairlie, Fergusson and Co.

Arrivals.—Oct. 30.—Charles Mills, O'Brien, from England, May 26, the Cape, and last from Madras.—Oct. 31. Hon. Company's ship Fairlie, Ward, from England, May 22. Madeira, June 25, Oct. 3.—Matilda, Dixon, from England, June 16. Junk, Kimbauhin, (China) Gainborraug, from Basen Oct. 18.—Nov. 4. Creole, Brodie, from Padang, Sept. 12.

Madras Government Gazette, Oct. 12 1815.—*Arrivals.—Oct.* 5.—Ship Auspicious, Capt. R. Arom, from London 20th May, and the Isle of France 12th Sept. Ship Sir Stephen Lushington, Capt. Wm. Shivers, from St. Helena 26th May, Madeira and Port-Louis 11th Sept.

Departures.—Oct. 8.—His Majesty's ship Doris, Capt. O'Brien, for England.

Oct. 9.—Ship Cornwallis, Capt. Charettie, for England.

Ceylon Government Gazette, Sept. 20, 1815.—*Sept.* 15.—H. C.'s ship Carnatic, Capt. John Blanchard, for Bengal. Passengers, Mr. Abraham, Captain Vaughan, Captain Heathlot, Captain Ashurst, Lieutenant Odell, Mr. Dickson, Miss Rainsforth, Miss Hinke, and Mrs. M'Pherson.

19.—Cutter Tartar, Commander J. C. Batta, for Putucoreen. Passengers, Mr. Hunter and six natives.

16.—Brig Ceylon Merchant, Commander W. S. De Waas, for Galle and Madras. Passenger, Mrs. Laughlin.

Trincomalee.—Arrivals.—September 9th, H. M. brig Kangaroo, Lieutenant Jeffreys, from Colombo.

11.—H. M. ship Hesper, Robert Campbell, Esq. Captain, from a cruize.

12.—Government brig Ariel, Commander L. A. Mattheysz, from Mulitivo.

Departures.—Sept. 9.—Government brig Ariel, Mattheysz, for Mulletivo.

10.—H. M. ship Acorn, John Prior, Esq. Captain, for Madras.

12.—H. M. ship Hesper, Robert Campbell, Esq. Captain, on a cruise.—H. M. brig Kangaroo, Lieut. Jeffreys, for Prince of Wales's Island and New South Wales.

Bombay Courier, Oct. 14, 1815.—*Departures.*—Private trading ship General Stewart, Captain W. S. Robb, to England. Brig Minerva, Capt. T. Gregory, to the Isle of France. The H. C. cruizer, Vestal, Lieut. James Watkins, to Cutch.

MADRAS.

On Thursday morning the fourth session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the present year, commenced before the Hon. Sir Thomas Andrew Strange. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury :—

J. H. D. Ogilvie, A. Brooke, G. Stratton, J. Cochrane, T. Daniel, R. Maconochie, H. Spottiswoode, J. Hanbury, J. F. Lane, E. R. Sullivan, H. Mortlock, T. Blair, R. Clive, J. Binny, junior, G. Arbuthnot, D. Brodie, T. Parry, W. Hart, H. Ryder, C. Gordon, J. Bird, W. Watts, E. Dent, and W. Scott, Esqrs.

His lordship the Chief Justice charged the Grand Jury with his usual clearness and perspicuity, after which they retired to investigate the several bills of indictment which were presented to them.

A true bill was found against Paullyatan, charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, the property of Peter Puget, Esq.

The prisoner was immediately put upon his trial, and a more deep and complicated system of robbery we never recollect to have heard of, than was pursued by the prisoner against the property of his master. It appeared by the evidence of the Naval Commissioner of Madras, that the prisoner had been a considerable period of time in his service—that he had always conducted himself much to the prosecutor's satisfaction, so much so indeed, that he for a long time entertained the highest opinion of his veracity and integrity. During the time that the prisoner at the bar was in the service of the Commissioner, Mrs. Puget had missed a great variety of articles of the wearing apparel of herself and children; and upon the circumstances being mentioned to the butler, the servants with one accord, charged the prisoner with having committed the theft. From his former good conduct this charge was not believed—but in a very short time afterward, it was fully brought home to him. From several circumstances which occurred, it was suspected that some one in the house possessed false keys to the drawers, &c. In consequence of this suspicion, a few valuable articles which were previously marked and identified, were locked up in a chest of drawers. On the day following the one when this precaution was taken, the drawers were examined—they were still locked—but on opening them, the articles above alluded to were not to be found. The servants again accused the prisoner; upon which second accusation he absconded. Two confidential persons, accompanied by a police peon, were then sent to the prisoner's house, where nearly the whole of the property lost (to a very considerable amount) was found. A reward was offered for the apprehension of the prisoner, but no traces of him were discovered, until about three months ago, when he was apprehended by a police peon, and was committed to take his trial. The facts stated by the prosecutor

were fully corroborated by other testimony. We have wished to give the leading facts of this case, that it may serve as a caution to the European community in India, not to place too much confidence in their servants.

The packets of His Majesty's ship Doris, were finally closed on Saturday evening, and were immediately sent on board. Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses King embarked on board the Doris the same evening. Mr. Pybus of the Hon. Company's civil service, Capt. Gordon of His Majesty's Royals, and Colonel Everard, also proceeded by this opportunity. The Doris got under weigh, and stood out to sea, about nine o'clock the same evening.

The packets for the licensed ship Cornwallis, Capt. Charretie, closed yesterday evening; immediately when this paper was put to the press. The following passengers proceed to Europe in this vessel. —Mrs. Alexander, Miss Gillespie, Lieut. General Wetherall, Major R. H. Fotheringham, Capt. Sutherland, His Majesty's Royal Scots, Lieut. Colonel F. A. Daniel, Lieut. Palmer, Lieut. Greenhill, and J. D. Alexander, Esq.

On Thursday morning, Capt. O'Brien hoisted his flag as Commodore of His Majesty's squadron in the East Indies, on board His Majesty's ship Wellesley, under a salute from the ships in the roads, and from the saluting battery at Fort St. George.

His Majesty's ship Minden, Captain Mackay, and Salsette, Capt. Bowen, and the Hon. Company's ships Streatham, Capt. Grant, and Rose, Capt. M'Taggart, arrived at the Mauritius on the 8th ult. The whole of the officers and troops on board these ships were well. Not a single casualty had happened. In latitude 78 south, they experienced a very heavy gale of wind, and the Minden and one of the Indiamen lost their top masts, and several sprays, &c. but they rode out the gale in safety. Every thing was quiet at the Isle of France; but at Bourbon, a disposition to revolt continued to manifest itself, until the arrival of His Majesty's 56th regiment from this presidency. The appearance of these troops had, however, restored the confidence of the French Governor of that Island.

H. M. S. Minden has subsequently proceeded for the Cape. The Ariel sloop of war was left at Bourbon.

The Lushington and Auspicious proceeded on their voyage to Bengal on Sunday morning; the City of London has not arrived, but she may be daily expected, as she arrived at the Isle of France on the 7th ultimo.—*Gazette, Oct. 10th.*

Extract of a Letter from Tranquebar, dated 2d Oct. 1815.—On the 15th ultimo, in the morning, a vessel with Danish colours appeared in the offing, which on coming into the roads, hoisted the flag at the fore-top as a signal of having the Danish Governor on board. The ship anchored about nine, and was saluted from the castle Dansborg with nineteen guns. Some gentlemen of Tranquebar went on board to wait on the Governor, who landed under another salute of nineteen guns; the principal inhabitants received his Excellency at the landing place, and the English garrison of Tranquebar formed a line on his entering the town.

On the 20th in the morning, the British Commissioners restored Tranquebar to the Danish government, and at seven o'clock the British and Danish garrisons were drawn up on the parade, when the British colours were lowered under the royal salute of twenty-one guns, and the Danish flag hoisted under the Danish salute of twenty-seven guns. We remark that the Danish flag is the only foreign one yet hoisted in the European settlements in this country, since the late peace. In the ship Elizabeth, Capt. Sonderup, arrived the Governor for Tranquebar, Rear Admiral Geo. Signard Bille, Knight Companion of the Danish order of the Dannebrogen, the sub-secretary to government, Mr. Lorentz, Messrs. Aerebo and Wodschou. of the King's service, Capts. Grove and Stricker, and Lieuts. Holm, Roepstorff, Westermann and Rehling.

CALCUTTA.

The following is an address from the mercantile body of Calcutta, presented in September last, to Colonel Keating, commanding the Mauritius Brigade:—

" *Fort William.*—Sir,—Your arrival at this Presidency revives the recollection of those exploits and eminent services, which will transmit the names of Rowley and Keating to the latest times, and although we are late in the expression of our sentiments, no moment can be more appropriate or more gratifying, than that which affords us the opportunity of personally conveying them to you.—The mercantile community of this settlement does still contemplate the memorable enterprise against St. Paul's; the conquest of Bourbon; and the critical and glorious dominion of the surrounding seas, with an admiration and anxiety proportioned to their gallantry and happy results, and to their important influence on the security of the British commerce, eastward of the Cape. Their respect and gratitude were at once excited, and continue to be indulged with undiminished force, by a series of actions, which, severally and collectively, shed the brightest lustre on the British arms. We are desirous, Sir, of offering Rear Admiral Sir Josiah Row-

ley, and yourself, tokens of the great respect we bear your public character; and therefore request that you will each be pleased to accept a sword, to be presented to you, respectively, in the names of those who have the honour of subscribing themselves, Sir, your most obedient and faithful servants,

"Calcutta, Sept. 16, 1815."

(Signed by all the principal commercial houses of the city.)

To which the distinguished and gallant Officer returned the following reply:—

"*Fort William, Sept.* 20, 1815.—Gentlemen,—The highly flattering notice that you have been pleased to bestow on my humble but zealous services, excites both my pride and gratitude: and were it possible to enhance the value of your applause, it could not be more effectually accomplished than by associating my name with Sir Josiah Rowley's, whose whole life (happily distinguished by valour, professional ability, and consummate prudence) has been devoted to his King and Country. I will preserve the sword with which you have honoured me, with a grateful and animating recollection of the services to which I owe it,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY S. KEATING.

"*To the Mercantile Community of Calcutta.*"

Nov. 13.—The Kedgeree Report of Saturday announces the arrival of the City of London, Jenkins, from England, the Isle of France and Madras; and of the Ganges, from Penang, the 24th Sept. The Purser of the H. C. extra ship the Union, reached Calcutta on Saturday, with an account of the safe arrival of that vessel. The arrival of the True Briton, Capt. Cameron, was also announced in the Mirror of Saturday but her name is not included in our Kedgeree report. The Metcalfe, Carnatic, William Pitt, Wellington, Melville, Fairlie, and Union, were at the new anchorage.

On Wednesday last, a grand dinner was given at the Government House; and in the evening Lady Loudoun was at home. Upwards of an hundred persons sat down to dinner, and in the evening the party was considerably increased. Cards have been issued for similar entertainments on Wednesday next.

The commencement of the cold weather has introduced the gaieties and festivities, peculiar to the season. Mrs. Edmonstone entertained her friends with a dinner and ball on Thursday 9th instant.—On Monday last the greater part of the Calcutta society were invited by Commodore Hayes to an elegant ball and supper.—On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Watson entertained a numerous party of their friends at an elegant dinner—and in the evening, when the party became increased dancing commenced, and was continued with great spirit until near 12 o'clock.

We understand that the glorious news received on Saturday, produced a considerable increase in the price of Indigo: several houses were illuminated on Saturday night.

We have not received our usual Ukhbar from Ameetsir; but accounts from Jaypore to the 15th ultimo, state that reinforcements have been sent to Manjee Doss and Kishennarian. Rajah Loll Singh, had surrounded and taken the fortress of Bhoolaee, which is distant 16 coss from Jaypore and was levying contributions in the vicinity.

On Monday last the Lord Chief Justice passed sentence on the prisoners who had been convicted of their respective crimes during the preceding session—and delivered the gaol. Shaik Munoo convicted of a rape—and Khaujah Secunder found guilty of an aggravated case of larceny, severally received sentence of death. These unfortunate men appeared to feel a due sense of their awful situation, and manifested symptoms of contrition.

Fukeeroolah who had been convicted of the murder of his wife, in a most cruel and atrocious manner, was executed on Monday, pursuant to his sentence.—This unhappy wretch showed neither sign of repentance, nor consciousness of the dreadful fate thst awaited him, either at the time of his condemnation, or before his execution. He met his death with a species of apathy, laughed at the officer who attended the last act of the law, and after denying his guilt, with seeming indifference, was launched into eternity!

Two indictments, which charged respectable natives with conspiracy, came on to be tried, but in each case the prosecutor was not forthcoming.—Verdicts of acquittal were therefore recorded; and the Chief Justice directed the proper officer of the Court, that in future, when any prosecutor shall prefer a bill of indictment, and before the same shall be sent to the Grand Jury, he shall enter into a proper recognizance to prosecute, provided the bill shall be found.

The following case of horrid and unprovoked murder, recently committed at the village of Doomjone in Sulkeeah, will come on for trial at the next sessions at the Calcutta Court of Circuit. Hubboo Meer, a Mahomedan ryot, had a quarrel with another boy, nearly of his own age, son of one Nyan Pal; blows ensued; and the latter was severely beaten. He complained at the office of the Zemindar, whose chief assistant having enquired into the merits of the affray, and found Hubboo Meer in the wrong, inflicted on him a mild punishment usual amongst

the natives—that of pulling his ears. Irritated at this usage he was heard to say, that he would not be at rest until he had washed away the injury in the blood of one of Nyan Pal's children. From this time he kept deliberately on the watch until the 17th Sept. when an opportunity of glutting his vengeance was offered to him. On that day having observed a younger son of Nyan Pal, a boy of twelve years of age, feeding his father's cattle on the plain adjoining the village, he slily moved up behind him, and having pulled forth an axe, previously concealed for the purpose under his cloth, hit him unawares a violent blow on the neck. This having brought him to the ground, the wretch laid hold of him and held him firmly until he had chopped his head from its body. Having thrown the head into a ditch, he hid himself under the roof of a house; where, however, he did not long remain concealed; for some boys having from a distance seen him perpetrate the deed, gave information to the parents of the deceased, who forthwith dragged him from his hiding place. It is melancholy to reflect that the hardened author of this revolting crime is yet scarcely eighteen years old.

Various recent communications from the north-east frontier, give the gratifying assurance that the troops cantoned on the borders of the Tirhoot and Chumparun districts enjoy remarkably fine health. At Amowah, the sick are very few in number, and his Majesty's 24th regiment has seldom more than twenty men in the hospital. The strength of this detachment was likely to be soon augmented by the junction of his Majesty's 66th regiment, which has already left Dinapore for that purpose. Our accounts from the outposts of Bhugwampore are equally satisfactory. At that place a large force occupied an entrenched camp, protected on all sides by a broad and deep ditch, and strengthened by four redoubts. The force consisted of twelve companies of the Chumparun Light Infantry, ten companies of the 25th Native Infantry, and one company of Pioneers with four six-pounders and two mountain-guns.

Bhugwampore is about twelve miles distant from the Great Sant Forest. Small parties of Goorkahs had recently come down and plundered some villages taken under the protection of the Company in the beginning of the present year; but invariably withdrew on the approach of any part of the British detachment.—*Calcutta Gaz.*

Extract of a Letter from Keitah, dated 25th October.

We have just received orders to hold ourselves in readiness to march on the 1st proximo; destination unknown. The force ordered, is, the 5th Regt. Native Cavalry, 6th Regt. do., some irregular horse, a batt. of the 23d Native Infantry, a do. of the 8th, 2d of grenadiers, 3d do. and four howitzers, four mortars, and four 18-pounders.

Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B. is on his way from Loodtrianna to assume the command of the troops at Dinapore. The gallant general passed Kernaul in the middle of last month, accompanied by a number of volunteers from the Artillery and Pioneers, who had distinguished themselves under his command in the late campaign against Umr Sing Thapa.—*Mir.*

Supreme Court.

Friday, November 3.—Tukee Oola, was tried and convicted of the murder of his wife. The following sentence was immediately passed on him:—"Let him be taken from hence to the place whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution; and let him be hanged by the neck till he be dead."

Monday, November 6.—John Moore, for forgery, to be transported to New South Wales for seven years.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Hon. Company's extra ships, William Pulteney, Dawney; and Apollo, Tarbut, left Calcutta on Saturday last, to complete their lading below; also, the brig Tweed, Eddis, bound to Port Jackson.

Ship Edmonstone, Capt. J. Laird, burthen 448 tons, has been permitted to proceed to China with a cargo of cotton, and from thence to Java and London.

Arrivals, Nov. 11.—City of London, Jenkins, from Isle of France and Madras.

Departures, Nov. 9.—Hon. Company's Ship, William Pitt, Graham, for England; Lord Melville, Crabb, for do.; Marquis of Wellington, Wood, for do.

Nov. 10.—Sir William Pulteney, Dawney, from Bombay; Hon. Company's ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Craig, Madras; Apollo, Tarbut, Bombay; Morley, Brown, Mauritius.

Passengers, per Union.—Mrs. Spottiswood, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Whab, P. Cazalet, Esq. senior, merchant; Lieut. Whittle, 29th foot; Ensign Monteith, do.; Ensign Gardener, do.; Ensign Newcommen, 27th Native Infantry; Mr. J. Brand, free mariner; Mr. R. Somerville, do.

Bombay Gazette, October 18, 1815.

Departures, October 11.—The Hon. Company's cruizer, Vestal, Lieut. James Watkins, to Cutch Sylph; Lieut. James Arthur, to Porebunder, 13th.

Prince of Wales's Island Gazette, Sept. 16, 1815.

Arrivals, Sept. 12.—Hon. Company's brig, Psyche, Lieut. J. Faithful, from

Bombay, 22d August, and Point Galle, 3d September.

Departures, Sept. 10.—His Majesty's ship Thais, H. Weir, Esq. Capt., China.

Sept. 13.—Hon. Company's ship Bridgewater, Philip Hughes, Esq. Capt. China; Hon. Company's ship Lowther Castle, Charles Mortlock, Esq. Capt., for China; Hon. Company's ship Atlas, C. O. Mayne, Esq. Capt., for China; His Majesty's ship Owen Glendower, Brian Hodgson, Esq. Capt. for China.

Sept. 15.—Ship Race Horse, Thomas Howard, for Amboyna.

September 23, 1815.

Arrivals, Sept. 16.—Hon. Company's brig Antelope, Lieut. J. Hall, from Batavia, 25th August; Hon. Company's brig Ariel, D. Jones, from a cruize.

Departures.—Hon. Company's brig Antelope, Lieut. J. Hall, for Calcutta; Passenger, Capt. Daniels.

Expected Departures.—Hon. Company's brig Psyche, Lieut. Faithful, for Madras.

The fourth Session of the present year terminated on Monday last, when Capt. Lennon, of the Hibernia, received the judgment of the Court, for an assault to which he had pleaded guilty. He had previously made an apology to the prosecutor for the unfortunate occurrence, which had happened in a moment of great irritation, and the Court was pleased to discharge him on paying a fine of one rupee. We cannot resist the inclination which this unfortunate notice of Captain Lennon's name has suggested, of reminding our readers, that in the Hibernia, he fought one of the most gallant actions recorded during the last war with America. He thrice beat off, and ultimately crippled the Comet, an American privateer with men and metal nearly four times greater than the force of the Hibernia. Captain Lennon for this distinguished conduct, received a piece of plate from the island of St. Thomas, whither his ship was then bound, and a handsome reward from the Committee at Lloyd's.

A ball and supper will be given at the Government House on Friday the 8th of December, in celebration of the important victory gained by the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo.

Messrs. Mc. Whirter, Angus, Wilson and Hare, have been ordained as Elders of the church of Scotland at this Presidency.

It is reported that the remaining Companies of his Majesty's 72d regiment will embark this day. His Majesty's 53d regiment is to proceed to Madras on the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Marquis Wellington; and his Majesty's 66th regiment has marched from Dinapore.

The Percy, burthen 700 tons, was launched from the yard of Mr. Macrae of Chittagong, on the 2d inst. She is expected to proceed to England, in the month of January.

"The Poor Gentleman" was performed on Friday evening last, at the Chowringhee Theatre, to a numerous and respectable audience. It is said that the "Man of the World" and the "Merry Wives of Windsor," are getting up for representation at an early period.

At the conclusion of the play, *God save the King* was sung in full chorus, in which the audience cordially joined, the following verses having been added on the occasion of the recent glorious news:

Oh Lord, thy might we own,
Guarding our monarch's throne
  From hostile arms.
Thy hand the flag unfurl'd,
Rousing a fainting world,
Low is the oppressor hurl'd,—
  God save the King.

Oh yes, thy mercy show,
That our lov'd King may know
  His children's fame.
And hear the world rejoice,
In the song of our choice,
Singing with heart and voice
  God save the King!

The Theatre was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a transparency of the Duke of Wellington over the portico.

We have received Ukhbars from the camp of Runjeét Singh to the 21st ultimo. It is reported that the Rajah of Chumpee has entered into an alliance with Shooja-ul-Moluk, who has written to Runjeét requiring that all his property, which he left at the time of his escape, should be immediately sent to him; threatening, that if his request should not be complied with, he will indemnify himself with grain from the territories of Runjeét. The latter has replied in genuine oriental phraseology, assuring Shooja-ul-Moluk, of regard and friendship, expressing regret for the past, and offering him a hearty welcome if he will return to Runjeét's protection. About the same time, however, it was discovered that certain bankers of Shekarpoor, were sending treasure to Shoojah, which was forthwith seized and detained by the collector of Amrestir. Runjeét, about the 15th ultimo, crossed the river Ravie, and encamped near the tomb of the late King Jahangeer Shah, and on the 21st removed to Duska.

The Ukhbars from Jaypore to the 28th ult. state, that Ameer Khan with his own hands had put to death a man named Deonauth, which had struck such terror into the caste of Ratoors and managers of Joudapoor, that no persons would venture to travel. The principal inhabitants had applied for protection to Rajah Soorut Singh, and other Sirdars, declaring

that they could not endure the tyranny and oppression of Ameer Khan. It was expected that they would seek military aid from the British government. The Jaypoor minister, Kishen Narian, and Moujee Doss, have surrounded Ghundula belonging to Rajah Lutchmun Singh. It was reported that terms had been offered to Mohtaub Khan.

A Proclamation of the government of Batavia is likely to reduce the consumption of opium in the island of Java, to one tenth of its present demand, and letters from China state, that the Viceroy and Mandarins are endeavouring by every possible means, to prevent the sale and use of this article, which has hitherto formed such an important article of exportation from this country.

The weather at Calcutta has been very pleasant during the last week, and some of the nights really cold: a change, which we trust, will prove highly beneficial to the many convalescents who suffered from the effects of the late unhealthy season.

The Sons of St. Andrew having resolved that a deputation should be sent to the Countess of Loudon, to solicit her ladyship's company to a ball and supper on the 12th of December, as a testimony of their respect and esteem for her ladyship's character, the gentlemen deputed waited on her ladyship, who in the most flattering terms accepted the invitation. The requisite arrangements have been made for conducting this entertainment in a suitable manner; and, we understand that nearly the whole of the settlement will be comprehended in the invitations, intended to be circulated. The following gentlemen have been elected president, vice-presidents, and stewards for the occasion:—President, Hon. A. Seton, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Major-General Sir Robt. Blair, K.C.B. and R. C. Fergusson, Esq.; Stewards, Major-General Gordon, Hon. C. R. Lindsay, Col. Crawford, Col. White, Hon. C. F. Stuart, Rev. Dr. Boyce, Col. Imlach, Arthur Hogue, Esq., Capt. C. H. Campbell, Lieut. Playfair, Alex. Wilson, Esq., Rev. Dr. Young, Alex. Calvin, Esq , Geo. Mercer, Esq., J. M'Whirter, Esq., John Fullarton, Esq., J. H. Fergusson, Esq., Col. M'Gregor, Alex. Robertson, Esq., Major T. Wood, Capt. J. Craigie, John Adam, Esq., George Swinton, Esq., P. Stewart, Esq.

Col. Crawford, the Rev. Dr. Bryce, J. Fullarton, Esq. Alex. Wilson, Esq. Lieut. Playfair, and Geo. Mercer, Esq. with the president and vice-presidents, are to form a committee for conducting the preliminary arrangements.

During the last week the Right Hon. the Governor General, the Countess of Loudoun and family, paid a visit to the Park at Barrackpore, and returned on Friday morning.

The Right Hon. the Governor General will hold a levee on Monday next at 10 o'clock forenoon.

The magistrates of Calcutta have invited the inhabitants of the city to illuminate their houses on the 8th proximo, being the day fixed for the grand entertainment, in celebration of the glorious victory of the Allies at Waterloo. We understand that a magnificent transparent painting of the Duke of Wellington, is preparing by an eminent artist, as an appropriate ornament for the exterior of the government house, on the joyful occasion.

The sittings of the Supreme Court terminated on Friday last.

Lady East's evening party was brilliantly attended on Wednesday last, and dancing continued with spirit until two o'clock the following morning. There will be a grand dinner to-day at Mr. and Mrs. Edmonstone's, and Mrs. E. will be "at home" in the evening. On Wednesday there will be a dinner party at Sir Edward and Lady East's.

A grand lodge of free and accepted masons will be holden at the Town-hall this morning at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of making the requisite arrangements for laying the foundation stone of the new church. It is understood that the brethren will go in masonic procession to perform this ancient and interesting ceremony.

It is stated that the Barrackpore races are fixed for Monday the 11th December, and the two following days.

Col. Monckton and the detachment of H. M. 72d Regt. which had not previously left Calcutta, have embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, and H. M. 59th Regt. has proceeded into barracks in Fort William.

It has been announced that a concert for the benefit of Mr. Linton, to whose musical talents the local society is so much indebted, will be performed at the Old College Hall, on the 4th December, under the patronage of the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, and some of the principal ladies of this settlement.

The Ukhbars from Amrestir to the 31st ultimo, state that Runjeet Singh was then encamped at Syae Kote, and he intended shortly to march to Jummoon. A letter had been received from the Reladaur of Attock, announcing the arrival of a small army from Peshour at Khairabad, on the bank of Attock river. Dul Singh had dissuaded Runjeet from proceeding against Cashmere, during the winter season. It was reported that Sooja ul Moluck was at Hutwar, and had written to the neighbouring chiefs to join

with him in an expedition against Cashmere.

The Jaypore Ukhbars reach to the 4th instant, Roychaund Singh and his detachment, marched to join Lutchmun Narain, and to assist in the protection of Ghundeelah. Roy Chitre Bhoje and Shehamut Khawn had, on behalf of Mahtaub Khawn, waited on Rajah Lutchmun Singh, and offered to serve the Jaypore Rajah again, if all the old arrears were paid. The proposal had been submitted to the Rajah, and Mahtaub Bawn having exhausted the country in the neighbourhood of Burnaul, had proceeded to Loah. Rajah Lott Singh's army was at Sumrut Sehaul. Mahmood Khawn, the collector of Toong, after plundering Bhulwarah and other adjacent places, had proceeded to Sewal Madhapoor.

The only intelligence from the camp of Holkar, dated the 28th ultimo, mentions the plunder of the city of Mohesir, the ancient residence of the Holkars, by 4000 horsemen under Munroot Gworahsiah. The foot had not been attacked.

The foundation of the Presbyterian Church is to be laid on the 30th instant, by the Hon. Mr. Seaton, Most Worshipful Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge, &c. &c. &c. Several plans have been submitted by architects in Calcutta; and it is reported to be the intention of government to construct an edifice, which, besides its essential use, shall be an ornament to the city. The scite is upon the escalade, contiguous to the Tank at the top of the Cossitollah, and not far from the south-east entrance to the Government House. We learn that the Church will take its name from the tutelar saint of Scotland.

The following case of murder, produced by the wanton and unprovoked brutality of a Bengalee servant, occurred a few days ago in Seealdah, on the Boitaconna road, and adds another melancholy proof to the innumerable instances already on record, that the lower classes of the inhabitants of this country, when their passions are roused, are not restrained by any sense of justice, of feelings, or mercy. A carman, named Sookoor, was indebted in the sum of twelve annas to one Kumul-Jemadar. The latter, desirous of recovering the debt, on the 13th instant, dispatches a servant named Izhak, with others, to drag Shookoor to his presence. Izhak found him at a distance of about half a mile from his master's house, situated in Rumnut Mundee's garden; and having secured him, pushed him by the neck before him, and beat him with such violence during the whole of the way, that on his arrival at the Jemadar's residence, he became exceedingly faint; and on being put upon a cart by his own family for the purpose of being carried home, almost immediately expired. The body was examined on the spot by Dr. Lycke, from whose opinion there can be no question that the deceased died from the blows which he had received. This opinion was fully confirmed by the dying testimony of the unfortunate sufferer, which left no doubt of his having been unmercifully beaten. From an unwarrantable degree of supineness on the part of the native officer, who originally reported the circumstance of the case, there was at first no witness to the fact of the blows having been given by Izhak. The presence, however, of Mr. Elliott, soon remedied that defect; and there is now the most satisfactory evidence of his guilt. The Jemadar was from home when the deceased was dragged to his door, and the prisoner denies that he acted by his orders. It will not, however be easy to acquit him of blame, in having employed such a brute in the office of collecting the debts that were due to him.

On Tuesday morning, Teelook Chund Bhose, a person of respectable character and family, and formerly cashier to the Widow's Fund, put an end to his existence by hanging himself in an unoccupied house in the Bazaar.—*Calcutta Gaz.*

A letter from Allahabad, dated the 15th instant, states, that Major General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. was hourly expected at that station, having left Cawnpore on the 12th by water. Through the same medium, we learn that preparations were making in the upper provinces, to send a considerable force to the south-west, their immediate destination, nevertheless, was not known. The war with the Goorkas, was, however, for the present, at an end.

Private accounts confirm the arrival of the force assembling under Brigadier D'Auvergne, at Bundlecundy, in the beginning of the present month, that it has been joined by the 2nd Grenadier Battalion from Cawnpore, and consisted of the two regiments of Native Cavalry, three battalions of the line, a large battering train, two Grenadier battalions, a corps of irregular Horse, and a company of Pioneers.

Shipping Intelligence.—On the 7th ult. the Chapman, transport, arrived at Trincomalee, from England the 27th May, with dispatches for the Ceylon government, and ordnance stores and clothing, for His Majesty's 19th and 73d regiments. —*Passengers per Chapman.*—Mrs. Burleigh and family, Mrs. Norton and child, G. Burleigh, Esq. surgeon, 2d Ceylon regiment; Rev. Mr. Norton, and Rev. Mr. Schroeder, missionaries; Messrs. Holderness, May and Brooke, clerks of ord-

nance. The Chapman was to proceed to Colombo, as soon as the season admitted.

The crew of the late ship Union, wrecked some time back on Klop's island, on the east coast of Java, we are happy to state, had been taken off by the cruizer Benares, Captain Eastwell. These unfortunate fellows had been twenty seven days on the island, during which time they subsisted on cocoa nuts.

The ship Friendship, burthen 630 tons, has been permitted to proceed from Java to England, with a cargo.

The snow Endymion, Captain Robert Laird, has been permitted to proceed to England from Java.

The following ships took their departure from St. Helena, on the 23d July, without convoy: Hon. Company's ships, Coldstream, Lady Castlereagh, Ann and Larkins; and private ships Surrey, Cambridge, and Isaac Todd.

The Hon. Company's ship Scaleby Castle, and country ship Cornwallis, Captain Graham, together with the Rose and Broxbournebury, from the Isle of France, left the Cape on the 26th August, in prosecution of their voyage to England, under convoy of His Majesty's ships Centaur and Dauntless.

MADRAS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 26, 1815.—Garrison Orders—Parole—Wellington—A royal salute to be fired from the saluting battery immediately, in honour of the glorious success of the British and Prussian armies commanded by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher, over the French army under the orders of Buonaparte in person, on the 16th of June, and a signal and glorious victory on the 18th of the same month, gained at Waterloo, near Brussels, which ended in the total rout of the French army, with the loss of upwards of 200 pieces of cannon.

The colours of the fort to be displayed the whole of the day.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. P. Cherry, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

Mr. G. Travers, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

Mr C. Woodcock, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Ganjam.

Lieut. and Adjutant R. Inverarity, of the 3d regt. N. I. is permitted to proceed to Bombay on leave of absence until the 31st of January 1815.

Col. Thos. Marriott, to command the field force assembling in the ceded districts.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to attach the assistant adjutant-general and assistant quarter-master-general of the army, as staff officers to the field force in their respective departments.

The superintending surgeon in the ceded districts is attached to the field force, and will hold himself in readiness to join it on receiving orders to that effect from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut.-Col. Josiah Marshall, of the N. I. to act as Private Secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor, during the indisposition of Mr. Heydinger.—*Gazette, October* 28.

On Tuesday evening the 22d ultimo, a grand ball and supper was given by Mr. and Mrs. Van Ysseldyk, in celebration of the 36th anniversary of their wedding-day. The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander of the Forces, with Lady Nightingale, and the principal English and Dutch members of the community were assembled on this joyful and extraordinary occasion: dancing was kept up with great spirit until about eleven o'clock, when a most elegant supper offered more substantial charms; after which, several toasts were drank with enthusiastic applause, and particularly some immediately incidental to the occasion. Our worthy host and hostess were hailed with treble bumpers, after which the party returned to the lively dance, which, with occasional interruptions from the sparkling champagne, was maintained till a late hour, when the guests retired highly gratified with the hospitable reception of their liberal entertainers.—*Java Gaz. Sept.* 2.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bencoolen, dated 6th June, just come to hand.—With reference to the remarks in the fourth page of your Gazette of 22d April, it is a very extraordinary fact, that precisely the same noise (taken by all who heard it to be a cannonade) as exciting surprise at Batavia, occurred at several stations on this coast at the same time, viz. the morning of the 11th April. Several gentlemen heard it in Marlborough; the people from the interior came down with accounts of it, and those from the higher Doosons spoke of a kind of ash-dust which had covered the herbage and leaves of trees.

Reports to the same effect (not mentioning any fall of ashes, however) were received from Moco-Moco, Laye, Saloomah, Manna, Padang-Gochee, Croee and Semanko. From some of these stations the hill-people came down armed, to assist the Hon. Company against attacks, which they imagined to be made upon the head factories. At others, the troops turned out, supposing that incursions had been made by the hill inhabitants residing beyond the Company's frontiers, on the Doosons of the upland planters.

It has not appeared that any noise of this kind was heard at Padang, or much further north than Moco-Moco.

I have since heard that the same noise was heard at Troomon, in about 2° 40' north lat.; at Tappanooly, in about 1° 45' do.; and at Ayer Bongye in about 0° 15' do.; at all on or about the 11th April last.—*Java Gaz. Aug.* 26.

The Union sailed from the new anchorage on Friday, and proceeded to sea.

Sir Thos. Strange, chief-justice of Madras, has proceeded to Hyderabad on a visit, and his excellency the commander in chief at Madras, has left that presidency on a military tour, accompanied by the adjutant and quarter-master general of the army.

Shipping Intelligence.—The Hannah from England has arrived at Bombay.

The Zenobia, Pelly, will sail for England early in the ensuing month.

The Betsy, Oliver, sailed from Gravesend for India on the 17th June.

The Endymion for England will sail in a few days.

The brig Lark, Capt. Black, sailed early on Saturday morning from Madras roads for Mauritius. The packets for that island, and also for England, which were originally intended to have been dispatched by the brig Cheerful, were forwarded by the Lark.

Not a single vessel of any description remained in Madras roads on the 24th ult.

Arrivals, October 16.—Ship City of London, T. Jenkins, from London 25th May, and Port Louis 21st Sept.

Fort St. George, September 26th, 1815.

G. O. By Government.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieut. H. P. Hine of the 12th Native Regt. to be adjutant to the 1st Batt. of that Corps, or Wallajahbad Light Infantry, vice H. Reid, deceased.

Ensign A. Ross, of the corps of Engineers, to be assistant to the superintending Engineer in the ceded districts.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the 20th regt. N. I.

Ensign John Wright to be Lieut. vice. Fenoulhet, resigned; date of commission the 27th Sept. 1815.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

(Signed) E. WOOD.

Secretary to Government.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Strange, left Madras on Thursday evening last, for Hydrabad.—(*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Oct.* 19.)

Judicial Appointments.—Mr. P. Cherry, second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

Mr. G. Travers, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

Mr. G. Woodcock, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Ganjam.

Oct. 14, 1816.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Col. T. Marriott, to command the field force assembling in the ceded districts.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. Josiah Marshall, of the Native Infantry, to act as his Private Secretary, during the indisposition of Mr. Heydinger.

Corps of Engineers.—Capt. and Brevet Major T. F. De Havillard, to be Major, Lieut. J. M'Intosh, to be Captain, and Ensign A. Anderson, to be Lieut. in succession to Fotheringham, retired from Services; date of rank the 8th Oct. 1815.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign C. Hewetson, to be Lieut., vice Burnside, deceased; date of rank 9th October, 1815.

Capt. T. Douglas of the 5th, and R. Evans of the 11th Regt. of N. I., are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough respectively, for three years.

Oct. 20, 1815.—Authentic information having been received of the death of Capt. D. Forbes, of the Madras European Regt. at Banda, on the 18th April last; that officer's name is struck off the list of the army from that date.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Madras European Regiment.—Capt. Lieut. John F. Gibson, to be Capt. of a company; Lieut. W. C. Carberty, to be Capt. Lieut., and Ensign Alex. Cleig, to be Lieut. in succession to D. Forbes, deceased; date of commissions, 19th April 1815.—*Madras Govt. Gaz. Oct.* 26.

On Wednesday morning, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, took his departure from the Presidency under the usual salute. The General will be accompanied in a military tour by the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General of the Madras army.

The change of the monsoon has taken place with great mildness. A considerable fall of rain had already relieved the dearth which has been so generally experienced for some time past, and the indications are favourable for a further supply. The wind has blown from the northward principally during the week, but hitherto with very little violence.—*Madras Courier, Oct.* 24.

PENANG.

Arrived the Antelope, Captain Hall, from Batavia. We are concerned to hear by this arrival of the total loss of the brig Athena, Captain Daniels, bound from Rangoon to Bengal on the 26th of July last, on a reef of rocks apparently not well known, near the island of Preparis. As the circumstances of this unfortunate event may convey some useful

information to our nautical readers, we shall communicate them in the words of Captain Daniels, who landed from the James Drummond at Malacca, and proceeded a passenger on board the Antelope, to Bengal:—" At noon the 26th July, the Rangoon Pilot left the brig Elephant, bearing N.N.W. worked with S.W. winds; the 9th August we passed Narcordam; at sun-set on the 9th, Narcordam bore S S.E. ½ E. steering W.N.W. wind S.W. During the night, wind veered to the west, tacked and stood five hours to the southward: on the 10th, steering W.N.W. wind S.W. dark and squally weather.—No observation—suppose after making every allowance, the Preparis to bear North 35 miles. During the night, frequent squals, with dark cloudy weather. About a quarter past three, A. M. the man at the lee gangway gave the alarm of seeing breakers close under our lee. Put the helm down, but owing to the head sea, the brig would not stay. We were then so close to the rocks, that it would have been useless to attempt veering, and in about five minutes, the long boat was staved and washed overboard; the jolly boat stove in lowering down; all hands remained by the vessel until day-light, when finding the brig going to pieces fast, and the sea breaking with great fury, all hands left the vessel and went on the rock; in an hour afterwards, the vessel went completely to pieces. From the heavy breakers it was impossible to save any thing from the wreck. At sunrise found ourselves on a small sandy island, about twelve miles distance from Preparis, and on which we had been driven by very strong N.E. currents. On the 10th August, eighteen Lascars made two rafts with their own wish, and without our advice; at noon left the island. 13th of Augt. the remainder of the crew were taken off from the island by the boats of the ship, James Drummond, Captain Balston. The people received on board the James Drummond, were Captain Daniels, his first officer, Mr. White, two American passengers, and fourteen of the crew. Captain Balston and his officers, in a certificate which we have seen, describes the reef as " extending to the southward at least twenty miles in detached patches—many parts dry at low water." Adding " its not being laid down correct in any chart on board the James Drummond."

JAVA.

An alarming conspiracy has been discovered at Java, which had for its object the destruction of the European officers, and the independence of the native authorities. The Emperor's brother, who stood deeply implicated, has been delivered over to the government, and all is again quiet. It is, however, understood, that the cause of discontent arises from the anticipation of the island being transferred to the Dutch, a measure viewed by all classes of the natives with great disgust; and although the spirit of insubordination is at present quelled, so long as the cause remains, we fear the permanent peace of the island can scarcely be reckoned on. The centre of the conspiracy, it appears, was with the light infantry volunteer battalion, stationed at the native courts in the island who had been in intrigue with the court of Solo. Our advices are dated the 9th of January, 1816.

It happily appears that the obstacles which presented themselves against the Abolition of the Slave Trade in the Eastern Islands are gradually giving way, through the indefatigable exertions of Governor Raffles.

ST. HELENA.

May 14th.—The Ceylon, *armée en flute*, Captain A. P. Hamilton, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday night from St. Helena. She sailed on the 22d of April with Captain Roberts (late Flag Lieutenant to Sir G. Cockburn), and a complement of officers and men suited to a sloop of war, to take the command of the island of Ascension. She conveyed also stores, guns, ammunition and provisions thither.

Official Estimate of the probable annual expence of the island of St. Helena, during the period of its continuing to be the residence of Napoleon Buonaparte, and his suite:—

Total charge, ...	£117,855	15	4
Deduct average annual expence of the garrison of St. Helena, previous to its becoming the residence of Napoleon Buonaparte ..	80,384	0	0
	£37,471	15	4

The whole expence of the squadron on the station is £131,275 9s. per ann.; the expence of that part which would, if there were no St. Helena squadron, be restored to the Indian station, and employed in performing the ordinary duties of the Cape of Good Hope station, including the Mauritius, &c. is £76,712 13s. 1d. which being deducted from the first sum, leaves £54,562 15s. 11d. as the expence of the St. Helena squadron.

The following are copies of two Proclamations issued by the government of St. Helena, from which it appears that additional precautions have been thought necessary, particularly during the night, to prevent the passing and repassing of any one whatsoever in any part of the island, excepting the immediate precincts of the town. We are assured that the great ob-

ject of custody (Napoleon Buonaparte,) is growing less and less satisfied with his situation, and, except to a very confined circle, seldom shows his fallen self, and is almost invariably out of humour. We have seen letters from the island, dated in March last; but their contents do not contain much interest.

PROCLAMATION.

Island of St. Helena, 17th Oct. 1815.

Whereas during the detention at St. Helena of General Napoleon Buonaparte and the French persons attending him, it appears essentially necessary to adopt some additional precautions on the island, and particularly by night—This is therefore to give notice to all the inhabitants and other persons of every description, that after this date no body whatsoever will be permitted to pass in any part of the island (excepting within the immediate precincts of the town,) between the hour of nine at night and day-light in the morning, without having the parole for the night; the sentries and patroles having orders thenceforth, to secure and hold as prisoners until morning, all persons they may find between the said periods not possessing the parole, and the officers of the different guards, &c. are to cause all persons so taken up to be sent, prior to being released next morning, to the governor, with a statement of the particular circumstances under which they were apprehended, that he may, if he judge necessary, make such further investigation into the case, or take such further steps respecting it, as to him may appear advisable.

It is distinctly to be understood by the inhabitants, that this ordinance is in no respect intended to interfere with the customary intercourse of hospitality, and that every proper facility will be given to any respectable inhabitant who may intend to return home at a later hour than nine o'clock, by application to the field-officer of the day on the preceding morning.

Patroles from all the outposts are to be sent at uncertain hours of the night to be determined by the field-officer of the day for the purpose of enforcing this regulation.

By order of the Governor and Council.

(Signed) T. H. Brooke,
Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

November 9th, 1815.—A case having occurred in which two of the Company's Civil Servants have set the example of neglecting the measures prescribed by the Proclamation dated the 17th October, for persons traversing the country after nine o'clock at night, and having passed the sentry after being challenged, but as they affirm, without having heard the same, the Governor and Council deeming it their indispensible duty to enforce in an effectual manner all the provisions of the said Proclamation, do hereby give distinct and public notice, that any European person not military, of whatever rank or condition, who, after this public notification, shall attempt in any manner to evade the provisions of the said Proclamation, and more especially who, after being challenged by a sentry, shall attempt to escape, or shall not immediately stop and conform to the orders such sentry may have received, shall, in addition to such other punishment as the case may require, be embarked within twenty-four hours after conviction, and be sent away from the island. In all such cases of attempted escape by a person not military, it will be required as collateral evidence of the fact before the acting magistrate, that the centinel shall have fired at the fugitive, and the commandant of the troops has been requested to issue such orders as he may deem necessary for giving effect to this provision.

By order &c.

(Signed) T. H. Brooke.
Secretary.

CALCUTTA.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths, announced in the latest Publications.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 3d July, the lady of Capt. Rancland, of his Majesty's 56th foot, of a son.

At Madras, on the 9th July, the lady of Edward Moorat, Esq. of a son and heir.

At Jaulna, on the 12th July, the lady of Major Falton, of the 4th Bombay N. I. of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 25th July, the lady of Capt. Outlaw, of the 3d Madras Nat. Cav. of a son.

At Cannanore, on the 5th August, the lady of Lieut. G. W. Budd, Fort Adjutant at that station, of a son.

At Bellary, on the 8th August, the lady of Lieut. Smith, of the 1st batt. Pioneers, of a daughter.

On the 8th August, the lady of Wm. Simpson, Esq. of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 9th Aug. Mrs. Luttrel, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 11th Aug. the lady of Capt. Wilson, Barrack-master of that station, of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 18th Aug. the lady of Lieut. Col. Welsh, of a daughter.

At Agra, on the 18th Aug. the lady of Lieut. Col. D. M'Leod, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 19th Aug. the lady of Capt. Trewman, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 19th Aug. the lady of Wm. M'Taggart, Esq. of a daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 20th Aug. the lady of Lieut. Col. Muller, lately deceased, of a son.

At Madras, on the 25th Aug. the lady of Major Vans Agnero, of a daughter.

At Chawleah, in the district of Jessore, on the 25th Aug. the lady of J. G. Verploegh, Esq. of a son and heir.

At Hagrapore, on the 27th Aug. the lady of J. A. Deverell, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 30th Aug. the lady of Robt. Howard, Esq. of a daughter.

Same day, Mr. T. Thomas, of a son.

At his Quarters in Fort William, Sept. 2, the lady of Lieut. Andrew Harvey, of the 2d batt. 4th regt. Nat. Inf. of a daughter.

On the 8th Sept. the lady of J. C. Burton, Esq. of a son.

On the 8th Sept. Mrs. J. Cashman, of a son.
At Cuttack, on the 11th Sept. the lady of George Skipton, Esq. of the Medical service, of a son.
At Cawnpore, on the 11th Sept. the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Paton, of a son.
The wife of Mr. Lowrie, carver and gilder, of a son.
On the 19th Sept. Mrs. Frances Chopin, of a son.
On the 23d Sept. Mrs. C. Gomes, of a daughter.
At Java, June 19, the lady of Capt. Fullock, civil paymaster, of a son.
At Padang, June 28, the lady of Major Porteons, 20th regt. Nat. Inf. of a daughter.
At Madras, Sept. 8, Mrs. J. Tisbury, of a still born child.
At Loodianah, Sept. 13, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Kyan, 2d regt. of Cavalry, of a son.
At Vizagapatam, Sept. 14, the lady of J. Smith, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.
Sept. 18, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Jas. Smith, of the Pilot service, of a son.
At Benares, Sept. 19, the lady of Lieut. James Read, 12th regt. Nat. Inf. of a son.
Sept. 26, Mrs. Lish, of a daughter.
At the Gardens, the lady of W. Egerton, Esq. of a son.
At Chowringhee, the lady of J. W. Sherez, Esq. of a daughter.
At Chowringhee, Sept. 27, the lady of H. Shakespear, Esq. of a son.
Sept. 28, Mrs. J. Castello, of a son.
At Madras, at Punsevankum, the lady of Doctor Heyne, of a son.
At Merat, Sept. 29, the lady of Major Jas. Lumsdaine, Deputy Commissary-general, of a daughter.
At Chowringhee, Mrs. Alex. Dozee, of a daughter.
At Madras, Oct. 1, the lady of Geo. Moore, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service, of a son.
At Bombay, the lady of W. Mackenzie, Esq. of the Right Hon. the Governor's body guard, of a son.
Mrs. Jos. Greenway, of a daughter.
At Nattore, Mrs. A. Martyr, of a son.
At Garden reach, Oct. 3, the lady of Gen. Stafford, of a daughter.
At Dinapore, Oct. 4, Mrs. L. Wise, of a son and heir.
The lady of Lieut. J. Oakes, 4th regt. Nat. Inf. of twin-boys.
Oct. 5, Mrs. R. Gomes, of a son.
Oct. 6, the lady of E. Thompson, Esq. of a son.
At his house in Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. Roberts, Officiating Sub-assistant Commissary-general, of a daughter.
Mrs. R. Pilcher, of a son.
The lady of Ebenezer Thompson, Esq. of a son.
At Pondicherry, the lady of A. de Lasselle, Esq. of a daughter.
Oct. 7, the lady of Capt. Jos. Leigh, of a daughter.
At Poonah, the lady of Major W. J. Eldridge, of the Bombay European regt. of a son.
Mrs. G. Bryant, of a son.
Mrs. S. Herman, of a daughter.
Oct. 14, the lady of Lieut. Isacke, of the Madras Establishment, of a daughter.
The lady of Jas. Cobrim, Esq. of a son.
Mrs. Daniel Robertson, of a daughter.
At Pyah, Oct. 17, the lady of G. Playfair, Esq. civil surgeon, of a still born child.
At Allahabad, Oct. 18, the lady of W. Jened, Esq. collector, of a daughter.
Oct. 21, the lady of Capt. M. F. Weatherall, of a son.
Mrs. F. W. Sumners, of a daughter.
At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Robt. Arding Thomas, 24th Nat. Inf. of a daughter.
The lady of A. H. Bleckynden, Esq. of a son.
Oct. 25, the lady of C. M. Ricketts, Esq. of a daughter.
At Midnapore, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. L. Richardson, of a daughter.
Oct. 27, Mrs. P. Willson, of a son.
Oct. 28, Mrs. W. H. Twentyman, of a son.
Lately, at Purneah, Mrs. E. Johnson, of a son.
At the Government House, Bencoolen, on the 14th Aug. the lady of G. J. Siddons, Esq. of a son.
At Seroor, the lady of Capt. Lodiwick, of a daughter.
At Cochin, Oct. 2, the lady of Lieut. and Adjut. J. P. M'Cormick, of the 9th Madras Nat. Inf. of a daughter.
At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Ireland Jones, Assistant Commissary General, of a son.
At Bareilly, Aug. 12, Mrs. J. Lemaistre, of a son.
At Berhampore, Aug. 15, the lady of Lieut. White, Adjut. of the Moorshedabad Provincial batt. of a daughter.
At Cuttack, Aug. 20, the lady of Edw. Impey, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.
The lady of Jas. Dunbar, Esq. of a son.
Mrs. Currie, of a son.
Aug. 21, Mrs. John Wood, jun. of a son.
At Chuprah, Aug. 24, the lady of Jas. Wemyss, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.
At Bhaugulpore, Aug. 25, the lady of W. Cowell, Esq. of a son.
At Bombay, the lady of John Stewart, Esq. of a daughter.
Aug. 27, Mrs. T. Wilson, of a son.
At Purneah, Aug. 29, Mrs. D. Craven, of a son.
At Futtyghur, the lady of Major C. S. Tagan, of a son.
Aug. 30, Mrs. Llewelyn, of a son.
At Bombay, Aug. 30, the lady of J. Easton, Esq. surgeon of H. M. 47th regt. of a son.
At Chittagong, Aug. 31, the lady of Capt. Edm. Medlycott, of a son.
At Mozufferpore, Nov. 2, the lady of W. Lamber, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.
Mrs. G. J. Esaw, of a daughter.
Nov. 3, Mrs. Sevestre, of a son.
At Agra, Nov. 5, the lady of Capt. P. Phipps, 13th Nat. Inf. and barrack-master at the stations of Agra and Muttra, of a daughter.
Nov. 7, the lady of Thos. Asken, Esq. of a son.
At Chowringhee, Nov. 6, the lady of Lieut. Col. Weguelin, Commissary-general, of a son.
At Chinsurah, the lady of Geo. Herklots, Esq. of a daughter.
Nov. 8, the lady of Lieut. J. Garstin, H. M. 66th regt. of a daughter.
Nov. 10, the lady of Capt. Geo. Herbert Gall, 8th regt. Nat. Cav. commanding the body guard, of a son.
The lady of Capt. Jos. Hodges, of a daughter.
Nov. 14, the lady of J. Brereton Birch, one of the magistrates for the town of Calcutta, of a son.
Nov. 16, at the Botanical Garden, the lady of N. Wallick, Esq. of a son.
At her father's house in Chowringhee, the lady of Cornet Henry Foster, of Skinner's Horse, of a son.
The lady of the Hon. C. R. Lindsay, of a daughter.
Nov. 17, Mrs. De Silva, of a son.
At the Presidency, Nov. 18, Mrs. G. Railey, of a daughter.
Nov. 20, Mrs. R. F. Crow, of a daughter.
Nov. 21, Mrs. Jas. Madge, of a son.
In Fort William, Nov. 23, the lady of Colonel M'Mahon, Adjut.-gen. of a daughter.
The lady of Arthur Hogue, Esq. of a son.
Lately, the lady of Edw. Strettell, Esq. Advocate General, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Padang, on the West coast of Sumatra, June 7, Mr. W. Avton, of the country service, to Miss Adriana Maria Intveld, daughter of Mr. Intveld, merchant at that place.
July 30, by the Rev. Mr. Hastings, Quarter-master Serjeant Hughes, 12th regt Nat. Inf. to Catharine, daughter of Corporal Walsh, late of H. M. 8th regt. Light Drag.
At Bellary, July 31, by the Rev. T. Wetherherd, Lieut. St. Lawrence Webb, H. M. 69th regt. to Eliza, daughter of the late John Culloden, Esq. formerly of Dublin.
At Bangalore, Aug. 7, by the Rev. W. Thomas, Capt. Crewe, Major of Brigade to the Mysore division, to Miss Pearse.
At Madras, Aug. 14, (by special permission), at the house of the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, senior chaplain, Chas. Otway Mayne, Esq. Captain of the Hon. Company's ship *Atlas*, to Emma, daughter of the late H. Taylor, Esq. of the Madras civil service.
At Cawnpore, Aug. 19, C. Bellamy, Esq. Assistant-surgeon, to Miss L. Gordon, niece to Rd. Davie, Esq. surgeon of the 5th regt. Nat. Inf.
At Bangalore, Aug. 22, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Capt. Robt. Podmore, 2d batt. 10th regt. to Miss Denton.
Sept. 1, Mr. James Dowling, to Miss Mary Ann Evans.

At the Cathedral, Sept. 5, by the Rev. Doctor Ward, Capt. Wm. Geo. Cabon, to Miss Eliza Rotton.

Sept. 11, Mr. S. Wattell, to Mrs. Maria Hall, widow of the late Mr. E. Hall, of Benares.

Sept. 14, by the Rev. D. Ward, Mr. James Edwards, to Miss Ann Stevenson.

At the Cathedral Church, Sept. 20, by the Rev. Mr. Ward, Mr. John Bartlett, Shipwright, to Miss Harriet Andrews.

At the Cathedral, Sept. 21, by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Mr. G. B. Crowther, of the Hon. Company's marine, to Miss Mary Caterer.

At Sydney, July 1, at the parish church of St. Philip, Capt. T. Miller, 46th foot, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Moore, Esq. of London, solicitor.

At Muttra, Aug. 10, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, Lieut. A. Duffin, 7th Nat. Cav. to Miss Mary Anne Hickman, daughter of Lieut. Col. Hickman, commanding the 1st batt. 1st regt. N. I.

At Negapatam, Aug. 17, by the Rev. Dr. Crammener, Mr. E. W. Penman, to Miss M. C. Sober, daughter of the late Capt. Sober, formerly commanding that station.

At Madras, Sept. 2, at St. George's Choultry plain, by the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Lieut. Sir J. Gordon, Bart. H. M. 22d Light Drag. to Miss Margaret Erskine Campbell.

At the same place, by the Rev. Mr. Keating, Mr. John Kickwick, Farrier Major of the 6th Madras Light Cav. to Miss Jane Morris, daughter of Mr. Conductor Morris.

At Bombay, Sept. 3, Lieut. J. Brackenburg, of H. M. 17th Light Drag. to Mrs. Wrixon, niece of Major-gen. Boye, commanding the forces on this establishment.

Sept. 6, at the same place, W. Aitken, Esq. Assistant-surgeon, to Miss Anne Kitson, daughter of Robt. Kitson, Esq. of the civil service.

Sept. 13, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Jas. Ward, D. D. Senior Presidency chaplain on this establishment, Mr. Jas. Edwards, Proprietor of the Durrumtollah Repository, to Miss Anne Williams, of the Island of St. Helena.

At Pondicherry, Sept. 14, Eugene Bonefoy, Esq. to Miss Anne Virginia Laforgue.

Sept. 29, at the Cathedral Church, by the Rev. J. J. Thomason, Lieut. Francis Irvine, 11th Nat. Inf. to Miss Frances Sophia Hartington, daughter of J. W. Hartington, Esq.

Oct. 3, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. H. Glaztrooke, to Miss Mary Anne Hinks.

Oct. 6, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. T. J. Shaw, to Miss Anne Robinson, daughter of the late T. Robinson, Esq. Deputy Commissary of Ordnance on the Bengal establishment, and Military Storekeeper at Prince of Wales' Island.

At Diggah, near Dinapore, by the Rev. J. P. Nugent, Mr. S. Marshall, to Miss Harriet Smith.

Oct. 7, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Jos. Miller, to Mrs. M. E. Hopwood.

At Agra, Oct. 8, Lieut. J. Cave Brown, 1st batt. 22d regt. to Miss Anne Raban, daughter of the late T. Raban, Esq. of Calcutta.

Oct. 11, at the house of Gordon Forbes, Esq. by the Rev. —. Thomason, R. T. W. Betts, to Miss A. A. Henklots, daughter of G. Henklots, Esq.

Oct. 17, at St. John's Cathedral, by the venerable the Archdeacon, Edmund Molony, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service, to Miss Creighton.

Oct. 22, by the Rev. Father, Luis Da Santa Ritta, Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church of Calcutta, Mr. J. S. Jebb, to Miss F. Deshlannes.

Oct. 23, S. P. Bagram, Esq. to Mrs. Sophia Nicholls Malchus.

Lately, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Jas. Atkinson, Esq. of the medical service on this establishment, to Miss Jane Bathie.

At Dinapore, in Aug. last, Dan. Harding, Esq. of the medical service, to Mrs. Leslie, relict of the late Dr. W. Leslie, of Prince of Wales' Island.

Lately, at the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Wm. Steele, of H. M. 72d regt. to Miss Genevieve Berthelot, daughter of the late Mons. Pierre Berthelot, and late Commissary to the French troops, Isle of France.

Lately, at Madras, at St. Mary's church, Mr. Jos. Leslie, to Miss Margaret Jones.

Lately, at Cawnpore, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, Capt. A. Beck, of H. M. 67th foot, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robt. Grant, Esq.

At Bangalore, Oct. 3, by the Rev. W. Thomas, Lieut. W. E. Fitzgerald, 1st batt. 19th regt. to Mrs. Zulime Magdougall.

At Backergunge, Oct. 21, M. Michael Carr Hammond, to Miss Mary Wilson.

At Dinapore, Oct. 22, Lieut. Arch. Dickson, 30th Nat. Inf. to Miss Bedell, daughter of Col. Bedell, 4th Nat. Inf.

At Madras, Oct. 25, at St. George's church, by the Rev. M. Vaughan, H. Warner Kensington, Esq. of the Madras civil service, to Frances Anne, daughter of Peter Boyd, Esq.

At Benares, Oct. 26, by the Rev. Mr. Brodie, Mr. Edw. Evans, to Miss Charlotte Kemball, daughter of Mr. R. Kemball, Conductor of Ordnance.

At St. Thomas's mount, by the Rev. Dr. Ball, Jas. Wyse, Esq. surgeon of the Madras horse artillery, to Miss Jobson.

Oct. 30, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. M. Sheppard, Capt. John Bean, commanding Hon. Company's hired ship Phœnix, to Miss Selina Maria Ripley.

Nov. 3, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, senior chaplain, Mr. Hiram Williams, of the Hon. Company's marine, to Miss Amelia Freed.

At St. John's Cathedral, Nov. 7, Mr. J. U. Sheriff, to Miss E. Rothman.

Nov. 15, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Adam Ogilvie, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Letitia Keys Spence.

Nov. 18, Mr. Morris Baretto, to Mrs. Rose Gonsalves, widow of the late Mr. Jos. Gonsalves, of Howrah.

Nov. 20, by the Rev. M. Shepperd, Capt. E. G. Smith, of H. M. 24th foot, to Miss Mary Stratton.

Lately, at Vizagapatam, Geo. Paske, Esq. of the Madras civil service, and judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Vizagapatam, to Miss Jane Miller, of the county of Cork.

DEATHS.

At Java, July 9, Mr. Mullins, chief officer of the ship *Governor Raffles*.

At Chicacole, July 11, Ensign Chas. Hakewill, 2d batt. 2d regt. Madras Nat. Inf.—At the same place, July 18, Lieut. J. W. Brodie, 2d batt. 2d regt. Madras Nat. Inf. These young men fell victims to fever contracted while on service in the Goomsur country; and are most sincerely and justly lamented by all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance.

At Mauritius, July 14, Mrs. Catherine Arnnad, wife of Mr. Chaulmet.

At Bombay, Aug. 2, after a short illness, Lieut. H. Taylor, H. M. 65th regt. aged 27.

Aug. 11, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, I. de Abreu, Esq. aged 64, leaving numerous relations and friends to lament his loss.

At Madras, C. E. Stewart, Esq. purser of the Hon. Company's ship *Lowther Castle*.

At Meerut, Aug. 12, Capt. J. W. Edwards, 16th Nat. Inf. a very gallant and deserving officer, and most deeply and sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

At Ramnad, Mrs. Susannah Leonara Fieker, aged 28 years and 5 months.

Aug. 26, Mr. Geo. la Fontaine, aged 58; his remains were interred the following day in the cathedral church at Saint Thome.

Capt. Kuhler, of the country service.

At Keitah, Bundlecund, Aug. 27, after a short illness of seven days, Lieut. J. Lowson Byers, adjutant of 6th regt. Nat. Cav. most sincerely regretted by his brother officers, and all who had an opportunity of appreciating his numerous good qualities; he was a sincere friend, and a man of the most amiable disposition; in him the service has lost a zealous officer.

Aug. 29, Ensign Jas. Healey, H. M. 14th regt. much regretted by all who knew him.

At Seharunpoor, Aug. 30, Capt. G. Blacker, 1st batt. 17th regt. Nat. Inf. an officer most sincerely and deeply regretted by every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Aug. 31, the lady of the late Luis Barretto, Esq.

Sept. 3, Mr. Jas. Moffat, designer and engraver.

Mr. Edward Broadbrook, cabinet-maker.

On his way to the Presidency, Walter Stewart, Esq. assistant-surgeon 1st batt. 5th regt. N. I. As a professional man, he has left perhaps few equals, assuredly no superior in India; gay, affable and entertaining as a companion; firm

and unalterable as a friend, he was at once the delight and ornament of the corps to which he has so long been attached.—The memory of his many virtues will long and fondly be cherished by his acquaintances, while his untimely departure will ever be deplored by his numerous friends.

At Barrelly, Sept. 4, Lieut. Jas. Curron, formerly of the 2d batt. 27th regt. Nat. Inf.—He was on his progress from Kemaoon to Benares, to join 2d batt. 29th regt. to which he was removed; he arrived in high health and vigour, and was unexpectedly and suddenly carried off by a fever caused by exposure to the sun—his premature death is sincerely and justly regretted by his brother officers.

At his quarters in Fort William, the infant daughter of Lieut. Andrew Harvey, 4th Nat. Inf. aged two days.

Sept. 5, at the house of Mr. Jas. Tulloh, on the circular road, Entally, after a short but severe illness of only three days, which he bore with fortitude and resignation, Mr. J. Darline Forrester, aged 23 years—a young man whose innate disposition, rigid principles, and suavity of manners, combined with frankness and integrity of heart, rendered him a worthy member of society, an inestimable friend to the few who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, by whom his untimely death is most deservedly and sincerely regretted, and his memory will never be forgotten.

Sept. 10, H. Pits Forster, Esq. of Hon. Company's civil service, aged 54 years.

Sept. 11, The infant son of Mr. Wm. Stacy, assistant in the military department.

Sept. 13, Richmond Thackeray, Esq. of Hon. Company's civil service, aged 33 years.

Mr. Charles White, of the firm of Hayward and Co.

At Cawnpore, Sept. 14, Marcia-alice, daughter of Major Lamb, commanding the 2d grenadier batt. aged 16 months and 17 days.

At Berhampore, Sept. 15, after a painful and lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Jas. Smart, conductor of Ordnance, aged 55 years, 30 years of which he spent in the Hon. Company's service. —A man whose innate disposition, sound principles, and integrity of heart, entitled him to the esteem of an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom, and a deserving wife, and seven helpless children, his death will be long deplored.

Of a malignant fever, Thos. Holmes Ceal, Esq. aged 31—a young man whose many amiable and social virtues endeared him to a large circle of friends, who will never cease to deplore his loss.

Sept. 16, Isabella, the infant daughter of G. S. Hutteman, Esq. aged 2 years and 10 months.

Sept. 17, Master Wm. Mendes, aged 10 years.

At Loodiannah, May 24, the infant son of Lieut. Kyam, 2d Nat. Inf. aged 10 months and 16 days.

At Madras, Aug. 13, Master Thos. Tisbury.

In Sept. Master J. H. Feetenby, son of the late Mr. Jas. Feetenby, aged 8 years.

At Barrielv, on his way from Almorah to Futtyghur, of a violent fever, after a few days illness, Lieut. J. W. Taylor, 2d batt. 13th regt. N. I.

Sept. 9, after a long and painful indisposition, Mrs. Ann M'Carty, the lady of Capt. J. M'Carty, of the country service, aged 34 years and 5 months.

At Futtyghur, Capt. W. Reynolds, 6th Nat. Inf. and civil architect in the Western provinces.

At Bombay, Sept. 15, aged 13 years, after a short illness, Miss Eliza Martha Steuart, daughter of Dr. Steuart.

At Serampore, Robt. Arthur, son of Mr. George Gibson, aged 4 years and 7 months.

At Cawnpore, Sept. 19, Lieut. Alex. Clark, of H. M. 67th foot.

At the same station, Sept. 20, the lady of J. Ruxton, Esq. surgeon H. M. 24th Light Drag.

At Allahabad, on his way to the Presidency, Rd. Turner, Esq. judge and magistrate of Agra.

Sept. 23, Capt. Wm. Berkley, late commander of the ship Radnom, aged 32 years.

At Delhi, Sept. 29, Mr. Robt. Atkinson, conductor of ordnance, aged 48 years.

In Fort William, Sept. 30, Major Jos. Hain, 8th regt. Nat. Inf.

Oct. 2, Sam. Sylvester, Esq. assistant-surgeon on the Bombay establishment.

At Poorahally, Oct. 4, after a short illness, Mr. Robert Patten.

Oct. 9, Robt. Graham, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service.

Mr. Rd. Smith, late of Cawnpore.

At Bankipore, Lieut. P. M. Grant, of the Champarun light infantry, aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Need, commanding the division.

Oct. 10, Mrs. Frances Tomkyns, the wife of Mr. Wm. Tomkyns, assistant in the Accountant Board of Revenue.

Oct. 11, Miss Mary Taylor, aged 15 years.

Wm. Hollings, Esq. merchant and agent, aged 46 years.

On board his budgerow, A. Duncan, Esq. superintendant of the Hon. Company's iron foundery at Beegpoor.

At Bhoglepore, Oct. 12, Mr. Robt. Anderson, indigo-planter.

Oct. 16, Mr. J. Watson, of the country service.

At Penambore, Capt. Sir J. Simons, 1st batt. 11th Nat. Inf.

The infant son of Capt. M. J. Weatherall.

At Java, Oct. 22, Johannes Wynbergh, undertaker.

At Chandennagore, Oct. 23, Mr. Michel Le Blond, many years an assistant to Andrew Kelso, Esq.

Oct. 24, from the effects of child-birth, aged 34 years, the lady of M. J. Weatherall, Esq.

At Chinsurah, Oct. 26, Harriet, the daughter of Benj. Saunders, Esq. attorney at law of the supreme court at Calcutta, aged 10 years, 4 months, and 17 days.

Oct. 28, after a lingering decline, Mrs. H. Burke, surgeon several years in H. M. navy, but lately of the private ship Union, now in this port.

Oct. 29, Mrs. Ann Sumners, aged 20 years, 6 months, and 22 days, sincerely regretted by all her friends and relations.

Lately, in Kattywar, Capt. Edw. Jones, 1st batt. 8th regt.

Lately, Brevet Major Hutchins, H. M. 6th regt.

Lately, Lieut. Hutchinson, Artillery.

Lately, at Bombay, Edw. Coleman, Esq. veterinary surgeon H. M. 17th dragoons.

Lately, at Surat, W. Chas. Antrobus, the infant son of Major Haynes, H. M. 47th regt.

Lately, at Java, Wm. Robinson, Esq. sub-treasurer and collector of customs at Batavia, he died after an illness of a few days, and was interred in the burial ground at Batavia.

Lately, at Bangalore, Lieut. and Adjut. Reid, 12th or Wallajabad light infantry.

Lately, at Berampore, on his way to the Presidency, Capt. H. Wood, H. M. 17th foot.

Lately, at Moorshedabad, Mr. G. P. Salner, musician, late of Calcutta.

Lately, at Serampore, Mr. J. Pruysse.

Lately, at the Isle of France, aged 77, P. Grant, Esq. commander of Hon. Company's ship Streatham.

At Trincomalee, Oct. 5, of the wounds he received by some person on board the Mary and Sally, on her voyage to the Isle of France, Capt. W. Duncan, commander of that vessel.

At Goruckpore, Nov. 1, J. W. Grant, late collector of that district.

Nov. 2, Mr. Francis Arson, armourer, sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

At Berhampore, Nov. 7, the infant daughter of Lieut. White, adjutant of the Moorshedabad Provincial batt. aged 23 days.

In Fort William, Lieut. and Adjut. Francis Eager H. M. 73d regt.

Nov. 10, Mrs. Cecelia Llewelyn, aged 32.

Mrs. Mary Archer, aged 35.

Nov. 15, Mr. J. Horrin, aged 25 years and 8 months.

At Chinsurah, Nov. 20, Caroline, the third daughter of Benj. Saunders, Esq. aged 5 years, 3 months, and 17 days.

On board the Hon. Company's ship Carnatic, at the New Anchorage, Nov. 22, Capt. C. Forbes Stewart, 28th regt. Nat. Inf.

The infant son of Mr. Lewis Delanougerede, of Golagore, aged 8 months and 2 days.

Lately, at Madras, the infant son of the Hon. Sir John Newbolt.

Lately, at Ganjam, Mr. Roger Hodgkinson, formerly of the Madras military establishment.

Lately, at his quarters in Fort William, Lieut. Gelson, 59th regt.

Lately, John Nath. Sealy, Esq. of the civil service.

INDIA HOME INTELLIGENCE.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

The Rev. Henry Walter, M. A. and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to succeed the Rev. Bewick Bridge, one of the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the Company's College at Hertford. The other Candidates were Mr. A. Anderson, the senior classical and mathematical master at the Company's Military Seminary; Charles Babbage, Esq. Mr. Samuel H. Christie, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and one of the Mathematical Masters at the Royal Military Academy; Mr. George Peacock, B. A. Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The testimonials in favour of each of the Candidates, were of the most respectable description. Among others delivered in by Mr. Walter, were those of the Bishops of Ely, and Lincoln, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, &c. &c. &c.

The report taken notice of at page 523 of the Asiatic Journal, concerning a pretended state of insubordination of the College, is destitute of any foundation whatever. The College is in a state of the most perfect order. The late Mathematical Professor retired solely on account of ill health

H. H. Wilson, Esq. the Author of the elegant translation of the Mégha Dúta, has lately received the most substantial marks of the sense in which the Court of Directors hold his merits, by the restoration of certain allowances, to which, from some misconception, he was not considered entitled.

The same gentleman has resigned the honourable post of Secretary to the Asiatic Society, and is succeeded by Captain Weston.

The Rev. Frederick Spring, B. A., Rev. E. M. I. Jackson, B. A., Rev. John Rawlins, B. A. have been appointed Chaplains. The Rev. Charles Simpson, a chaplain on the Bengal establishment, has retired from the service.

Mr. W. O'Neil, surgeon on the Bengal establishment, is appointed to succeed Mr. Mc. Kinnon as superintending surgeon to the establishment at Prince of Wales's Island on the coming away of Mr. Mc. Kinnon.

The Rev. Wm. Palmer, Charles Church, Wm. Malkin, and J. Robinson have been appointed Chaplains in the Company's service.

Mr. Kenneth Murchison is appointed sub-treasurer at Prince of Wales's Island in the room of Mr. James Cousens, now under suspension, as stated in our last Number, page 524.

Advices from Lord Amherst, dated on board the Alcester, 18th February, have been received at the East-India House.—All was well.

Captain Thomas Thatcher, of the Bombay Military Establishment, has come home under sentence of dismissal from the service by a court martial, for challenging his superior officer.

The Rev. Walter Rees M. Williams has been appointed a chaplain.

Letters to and from China are exempt from the ship-postage; consequently, all letters for China should be put in at the India House.

Major-General Alexander Dyce, of the Madras establishment, has been appointed a general officer on the Staff in the room of Major-General Aldwell Taylor.

In acknowledgment of the friendly services of the Nabob Vizier, in many instances experienced, the Court have presented his Highness with two valuable chargers which have been selected from the Company's stud, and forwarded to India by the Astell, last month.

Mr. P. Cleghorn is permitted to proceed to Bengal to practice as a Barrister in the Supreme Court.

A late regulation of the Court in regard to cadets being detained in this country for the purpose of proceeding on the trigonometrical survey, or any other *public service*, allows the time so employed, to be reckoned as service in India.

Mr. Angelo, jun. has been appointed to teach the new broad-sword exercise at the Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe.

Mr. O. Woodhouse, a Barrister in the Recorder's Court at Bombay, has been appointed to succeed Hugh George Macklin, Esq. as Advocate General in the event of the coming away of the latter.

Captain Thomas Hall of the 13th Bengal Native Infantry, has been permitted to return to his duty at that Presidency; the Court of Directors have recommended, in consequence of his severe sufferings, that he be only employed in a manner the least likely to affect the impaired state of his health.

Captain William Arrow of the Bombay marines, has been appointed by the honorable Court of Directors, third assistant in the Master Attendant's Office at Calcutta, and to succeed to the office of Deputy and Master Attendant at that Presidency.

A serious affray has taken place in India between his Majesty's 87th foot and the division of the Hon. Company's European regiment. Such had been the jea-

lousy and ill-will excited between the troops, that it was determined to separate them by sending away the 87th regiment from its station at Berhampoore. The 11th of November was appointed for that purpose, when the evening before, many privates of that corps rushed out of their barracks, armed with naked bayonets, and a regular battle ensued between them and a part of the Hon. Company's European regiment. But for the timely and spirited interference of their respective officers, the consequences might have been fatal; as it was, before they could be parted, many men were severely, and some dangerously wounded. An inquiry has been instituted to ascertain the causes of this quarrel.

It is said that the above affair is unhappily not the only instance of refractory conduct of which our troops in India have been guilty. A letter from Bangalore states, that some very unpleasant disturbances had taken place in his Majesty's 84th regiment, and in consequence a court-martial had been instituted for the trial of eight of the ringleaders, who, it was apprehended, would be capitally punished.

The following extract of General Orders will throw some light on the subject:—

"*Bangalore, Oct.* 28, 1815.—The Commander in Chief having deemed it proper to abstain, pending the trials now carrying on, from giving publicity to the sentiments which have been excited in his breast by the disgraceful transactions in which the great body of men of the first battalion 84th regiment is implicated, his Excellency has, for similar reasons, determined to dispense with the presence of that corps attending any general parade antecedent to the period of making known the issue of the courts-martial which it has been his duty to order on the present unhappy occasion. His Majesty's 84th regiment will therefore remain formed in its own barrack-square during the general parade and guard mounting to-morrow. *(Signed)* T. CONWAY, Adjutant-general."

The Commander in Chief of Madras has set out for Seringapatam, for the purpose of examining that place, and of ascertaining whether it would be practicable to do away the same as a military station, on account of the extreme unhealthiness of its climate. His Majesty's 34th regiment, when it went there about a year since, was 1000 strong, but last month it could not muster 300 men on parade. The native troops are equally affected.

PEACE WITH NIPAL.

From the London Gazette, May 11, 1816.

India Board, Whitehall. May 9.—A dispatch, dated Calcutta, the 10th of Dec. 1815, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at the East India House from General the Earl of Moira, K. G. Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the British territories in India:—

"The possibility that a ship, now about to sail, may reach England before our regular dispatches, would render it an improper omission, did I not offer you by her my congratulations on the close of the Gorkha war. The treaty, without modification of any of the articles which I thought myself bound to prescribe, has been signed by the Gorkha negociators, and was yesterday ratified in Council."

It is understood that by the late treaty with Nipal, not only the province of Kemaon, but the greater part of all the territory between the Rapti and Gunduch, is ceded to Great Britain, as well as that part of the districts between the Gunduch and the Coosa, which has been occupied by the British forces. The fortress of Nagree is also put into our possession, and other important stipulations have been assented to by the government of Nipal.

The Goorkas cede to the British, in perpetuity, the whole of the country acquired by the British arms during the late campaign, and likewise the whole of the low lands known by the name of Terrae, situated to the westward of their frontier range of hills; a great portion of the latter territory to the Nabob Vizier; and the British government in India guarantees the pensions of several whose stipends are chargeable on his Highness's treasury, in return for the two crores of rupees subscribed by him to the government six per cent. loan of last year. This stroke of policy, say the letters, throws the burthen of the expense of the late war on our ally.

Extract of a letter from Futty Ghur (Upper Province, Hindostan), June, 1814:

"I give you the earliest notice of what I think, a commercial opening, which may be beneficial. Our possession of Kamaoun, which we shall *retain*, and which cannot be wrested from us, gives us a free and commodious route (through the vast ridge of the Hemaleh mountains) into Tartary. All the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Pass are delighted at getting us close to them, the Goorkas having been very bad neighbours indeed. They have explained the trade which they carry on. From their statement it appears clear, that there will be an immense market for fine cloth of lively colours, coarse wash woollens and hardware. They have a good deal of money current among them, and they have valuable articles (musk, borax, gums, &c.)

for barter. In short, we believe that an extensive trade might be carried on with much profit in this new channel."

The Wellesley, of 74 guns, which was launched last year at Bombay, has arrived at Portsmouth, from Madras, Trincomalee, Pointe de Galle, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. Capt. Bayley, who was Flag-Captain to the late Sir G. Burlton, came home in the command of her. She left Commodore R. O'Brien at Trincomalee, having his broad pendant in the Cornwallis, of 74 guns, Captain Sayer not having returned from China in the Leda.—The Alpheus, Revolutionnaire, Elk, and Volage, also continued in the China Seas. The naval depot of stores having been removed from Madras to Trincomalee, and Commissioner Puget having arrived there, that place had become the permanent port of naval rendezvous. The Wellesley left St. Helena on the 3d March; the Northumberland, Sir G. Cockburn, and Havannah, were lying there. Bonaparte was well.

It is stated that Sir Pultney Malcolm, who lately sailed in the Newcastle from Portsmouth, for St. Helena will not remain many months on the station; and that a permanent Commander-in-Chief there will not be appointed until after the return of Sir G. Cockburn.

Amount of Goods sold at the East-India Company's Sales, from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1815.

Company's Goods.		
Teas	L4.669,932	
Bengal Piece Goods	368,430	
Coast and Surat Ditto	511,967	
Nankeens	79,525	
Raw and Organzine Silk	826,025	
Pepper	50,770	
Saltpetre	206,629	
Spices	336,962	
Drugs, Sugar, Cotton. &c.	309,738	
		7,359,978
Private-Trade Goods.		
Teas	351,763	
Piece Goods	185,622	
Raw Silk	164,631	
Nankeens	175,349	
Saltpetre	29,918	
Spices	30,614	
Pepper	341,690	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	3,327,565	
		4,607,152
Neutral Property and Prize Goods.		
Teas	6,165	
Piece Goods	5,860	
Spices	5,118	
Pepper	28.651	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	37,282	
		83,076
		L. 12,050,206

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

May 2.—A great concourse of persons were attracted on Thursday in consequence of the Royal Marriage. The crowd was particularly great from Charing-cross to the neighbourhood of Carlton House and the Queen's Palace. Her Majesty gave direction for bride cakes, which have been preparing for some time by Mr. Barker, her confectioner, to be sent on Thursday to all on the Royal establishments at the Queen's Palace, Windsor, her private establishments at Frogmore and at Kew Palace, amounting in the whole to near 500 persons. The open space opposite to Clarence House was more thronged with spectators than upon any former occasion.

Prince Leopold very frequently appeared at the balcony to gratify their curiosity, dressed in a blue coat and a star; he bowed and smiled very pleasantly at their rejoicings. At ten o'clock ten beautiful grey horses, the favourite colour of the Princess Charlotte, and which have been selected by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield for the Princess and Prince, stopped opposite to Clarence House on their way to Oatlands, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of York, for the use of the Prince and Princess during their short stay their. His Serene Highness came out to view them, and appeared highly pleased with their appearance. At two, his Serene Highness went in a curricle to Carlton House, and paid a morning visit to his intended bride. He also rode round the exterior of Carlton House to view his new travelling carriage. His Serene Highness afterwards returned to Clarence House a little before half past three, when the crowd was so numerous, and the anxiety so great to see him, that the footman, in letting him out of the carriage, had nearly been pushed under it. A number of women and children were forced into Clarence House against their will, by the extreme pressure. In a few minutes after, his Serene Highness walked across to York House, when the crowd behaved extremely orderly, and at the request of a few attendants, formed a clear passage for him to pass through; they, however, loudly huzzaed him, and he bowed to the populace. His Serene Highness was formally introduced to the Duchess of York, by Robert Chester, Esq. the Assistant Master of the Ceremonies, attended by Sir Robert Gardner.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales, at 4 o'clock, went in a carriage to the Queen's Palace, and had the windows down to gratify the curiosity of the crowd in Pall-

Mall, but they were found to be so extremely numerous, that the coachman could not with safety drive through them, he therefore returned, and went through the Park. Her residence was again thronged with distinguished personages.

Prince Leopold had a select party to dinner, at half-past five, at Clarence House.

The Prince Regent had a party to dinner at Carlton House, consisting of the Duke of Clarence, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Exeter, the Right Hon. John M'Mahon, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Mr. Chancellor Leach, the Rev. Mr. Blomberg, Sir E. Nagle, &c.

The Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and the Princess Charlotte of Wales dined with her Majesty at her Palace.—The Princess Charlotte dressed at the Queen's Palace.

A full Guard of Honour of the Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, preceded by the band of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, marched from the Parade in St. James's Park, into the Court-yard of Carlton House.

A party of life-guards marched into Pall-mall with Sir Nathaniel Conant and Mr. Birnie, the Bow-street magistrates, at the head of about fifty officers and constables; and had it not been for their joint and great exertions, it would have been impossible for the coaches to have drawn up, as the street, and those adjoining, were literally choaked up with people. The hall of the Queen's palace was filled with ladies and gentlemen, elegantly dressed, most of them keeping their carriages, so that the Park had a similar appearance to a drawing-room, all being anxious to see the lovely Princess and the Royal Family pass upon this memorable occasion.

About half past seven, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester arrived at the Queen's palace, to join her Majesty and the Princesses. The Princess Charlotte came down the grand staircase a few minutes afterwards, conducted by the Princess Augusta on her right, and Col. Stephenson on her left, and proceeded to the entrance of the grand hall, where she was met by the Queen. The Queen, the Princess Charlotte, the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, went in one carriage, and the Princesses Mary and Sophia of Gloucester followed in another. They were escorted by a party of life-guards. The crowd in the Park exceeded all description. The people cheered her loudly all the way to Carlton House, but the greatest order and decorum prevailed.

They entered Carlton House by the garden gate, where they were received by the Prince Regent. They arrived exactly at eight. Prince Leopold left Clarence House a little before half past eight. He was preceded by a carriage, in which were Lord James Murray, his lord in waiting, Baron Hardenbroke, his secretary, and Sir Robert Gardner, his equerry. The Prince was attended in his carriage by Baron Jult, the Saxon minister, and Mr. Chester, the assistant master of the ceremonies.

On his coming out to get into his carriage, he was assailed by a number of females, patting him on the back, and giving him good wishes. This delay gave a number of men an opportunity to take off the traces of the horses, in order to draw his carriage. They were prevailed upon to desist, but they did so a second time, and the Prince it is supposed would have indulged them in their desire, had not accidents been feared, and by the exertions of the sentinels the traces were put to the carriage again, and the carriage proceeded to Carlton House, amidst the loud huzzas of the populace. His Serene Highness arrived at Carlton House at half past eight, when the band struck up "God save the King," which they did also on the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Kent, &c.

The attendants were the same as on a full court. The yeomen of the guard, the royal footmen in their state liveries, and the pages in their splendid uniforms. Carlton House and the entrances were brilliantly illuminated.

The Royal Family, the Duke of Orleans, (and Mademoiselle d'Orléans, the Duke's sister), and Prince Leopold, were conducted to the royal closet. The royal attendants proceeded from the door of the closet to the great crimson room, where the marriage was solemnized, and which had been previously fitted up for the occasion with a temporary altar, covered with crimson velvet, the crimson velvet cushions from the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, and also the prayer-book, &c.; the large mahogany candlesticks from Whitehall Chapel, Mr. Howse, the serjeant of the Chapel Royal, attended with his verge.

The Prince Regent's family, including all his attendants, and those of the younger branches of the Royal Family, were conducted into the three rooms next to the throne-room. The Queen's family, including attendants, were conducted into the west anti-room, together with Lady John Thynne and Lady Emily Murray.

The whole of the foreign ambassadors and ministers were specially invited by P. Chester, Esq. the assistant master of the ceremonies, according to usage and etiquette, to be witnesses to the solemnization of the nuptials, to enable them to report the same to their different courts; their ladies were also invited. They all proceeded to the great crimson

room. At the time appointed for her Majesty to leave the closet, her full attendants were conducted across the grand hall, and also the full attendants upon the Prince Regent's establishment, except those in waiting upon the Queen and Prince Regent. The Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold remained in the closet. After, the procession moved through the suit of rooms towards the altar.

The whole being assembled, and the ceremony being ready to be proceeded on, the Lord Chamberlain (Marquis of Hertford) returned to the Closet, and conducted Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg to the altar. His Lordship then went again to conduct the Princess Charlotte, and was accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, who conducted his royal niece on his arm to the altar, where she was received by the Prince Regent. The ceremony was performed in the most solemn and impressive manner by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the whole was as interesting a scene as ever took place in Carlton-House.

The Princess Charlotte was given away by her Royal Father, the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness appeared in excellent health. He was dressed in regimentals, and wore all his orders. His Royal Highness handed the Queen to a state chair, to the right of the altar, where her Majesty sat during the ceremony. At the conclusion, the Royal Pair retired arm in arm, and received the hearty congratulations of all present. They soon after set off in a travelling carriage for Oatlands, the seat of the Duke and Duchess of York. The general party partook of some refreshments.

On a signal being given from Carlton-House, at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, a double royal salute was fired by the guns in St. James's Park; the bells throughout London struck up a merry peal. The tradesmen of Her Royal Highness, engaged for the new establishment, illuminated on the occasion, who were Messrs. France and Banting, in Pall Mall, the cabinet-makers and upholsterers, and Mr. Gilbert, the jeweller, in Cockspur-street.

The bridemaids were, Lady Charlotte Cholmondeley, Lady Caroline Pratt, Lady Susan Ryder, the Hon. Miss Law, and Miss Manners, the Archbishop of Canterbury's daughter.

The Queen's dress.—A beautiful gold tissue, trimmed with a mixture of gold and silver, having two flounces of brilliant silver net work, richly embossed with stripes of gold lama, and a superb head to the flounces of silver lama border. The whole had a most novel, grand, and magnificent appearance.

Princess Charlotte's dresses.—1. The wedding dress, composed of a most magnificent silver lama on net, over a rich silver tissue slip, with a superb border of silver lama embroidery at the bottom, forming shells and bouquets above the border; a most elegant fullness tastefully designed, in festoons of rich silver lama, and finished with a very brilliant rollio of lama; the body and sleeves to correspond, trimmed with a most beautiful point Brussels lace, in a peculiar elegant style. The manteau of rich silver tissue lined with white satin, trimmed round with a most superb silver lama border, in shells to correspond with the dress, and fastened in front with a most brilliant and costly ornament of diamonds. The whole dress surpassed all conception in the brilliancy and richness of its effect. Head dress, a wreath of rose buds and leaves, composed of the most superb brilliants.

2. A superb gold lama dress, with an elegant border of lama over a white satin slip; the body and sleeves embroidered to correspond, trimmed with an elegant gold blond net in vandyke; also a most magnificent gold tissue manteau, lined with rich white satin, and trimmed with a beautiful gold border, in net work and shells.

3. A silver lama dress richly embroidered on net, with superb border, over a white satin slip; body and sleeves elegantly trimmed with a rich silver blond lace; the manteau to suit, composed of rich silver tissue, lined with white satin, and trimmed round with a beautiful silver lama border, fastened in front with diamonds.

4. A very superb blue and white figured silver tissue dress, trimmed with a full elegant trimming of lama on net, tastefully interspersed with silver, orange blossom, and corn-flowers; the body and sleeves elegantly trimmed with lama and silver blond lace.

5. An embroidered gold muslin dress, with an elegant Indian gold border, and above the border two flounces of the most beautiful Mechlin lace; the body and sleeves richly trimmed with Mechlin lace. This dress had a particularly beautiful effect.

6. A very superb Brussels point lace dress, elegantly trimmed with point lace, over a slip of rich white satin. This dress cost 800 guineas.

7. A rich white satin dress, elegantly trimmed with blond lace, with a beautiful satin and net trimming above the blond. The body and sleeves very full and handsome, with blond lace.

8. An elegant sprig book muslin dress, trimmed with rich Mechlin lace, over a white satin slip.

9. A rich figured satin dress, elegantly trimmed with blond lace.

10. A travelling dress of rich white

reps silk, elegantly trimmed with flounces at the bottom, of superb Brussels point, with ruff and cuffs to correspond.

11. A white satin wedding pelisse, trimmed with most beautiful ermine, for the occasion.

12. An elegant white satin hat, tastefully trimmed with blond lace, and a beautiful plume of ostrich feathers.

Several other dresses equally rich and beautiful in effect, but too numerous to be described, complete this part of the royal marriage suits.

The altar for the celebration of the marriage, was placed near one of the fire-places in the crimson state room. When every thing was ready, the Lord Chamberlain gave notice to Prince Leopold, who took his station in front of the altar. The Lord Chamberlain then gave notice to the Princess Charlotte who was led by the Duke of Clarence. The Prince Regent took his place by the side of the illustrious pair. On the other side of the altar was the Queen, for whom a chair of state was placed. On her right were the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, the Duchess of York, and Princess Sophia of Gloucester. Behind her Majesty were her Chamberlains, and Ladies of the Household. On the left of the altar stood the Royal Dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent (the Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex, and his Highness the Duke of Gloucester were not present). The Archbishop of Canterbury was close to the altar, and behind him the Archbishop of York. The Bishop of London was on the right of the altar, the Bishop of Exeter, as Clerk of the Closet, and the Bishop of Salisbury, the Preceptor of the Princess Charlotte. The Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the Foreign Ambassadors, and the great Officers of the Household, stood in front of the altar at some distance. Two crimson velvet stools stood in front of the altar, which was covered with crimson velvet. There was some ancient royal communion plate on the altar, with two superb candlesticks, six feet high.

The illustrious personages had all taken their stations by a little after nine, when the service began. Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte advanced with much steadiness, and went through the ceremony, giving the responses with great clearness, so as to be heard distinctly by every person present. The Prince Leopold was not heard so distinctly. The Regent gave away the bride. As soon as the ceremony was concluded, the Princess Charlotte embraced her beloved father, and went up to the Queen, whose hand she kissed with respectful affection. Each of the Princesses her Royal Highness kissed, and then shook hands with her Illustrious Uncles. The Bride and Bridegroom retired arm in arm, and soon after set off for Oatlands, which they reached at ten minutes before twelve. The titles of the Prince of Cobourg are, his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringen, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld.

"*May* 5.—His Majesty passed last month in good bodily health and in uniform tranquillity; but his Majesty's disorder is not diminished.

"H. HALFORD,
"M. BAILLIE,
"W. HEBERDEN,
"J. WILLIS, and
"R. WILLIS."

On Sunday the Princess Charlotte and Prince Cobourg attended divine service at Weybridge Church; on quitting which they received the hearty acclamations of an immense number of people, collected by the novelty of the sight. The august pair walked to and from the church, through the church-yard, which is a considerable distance from the road, where they left their carriage. His Serene Highness was without his hat, and his Royal Bride curtseyed in the most affable manner, in return to the congratulations of the people. They afterwards rode by Chertsey, and over Walton-bridge, and on their return to Oatlands received a communication from the Queen in London.

In the last week there was no less than 700 licences issued from the Ecclesiastical Court, for marriages to be celebrated on Thursday, May 2.

May 17.—It having been officially announced that the Queen would hold a drawing-room on Thursday, to receive the congratulations of the nobility and gentry on the marriage of the Princess Charlotte with the Prince Leopold, a greater interest was excited among the public, and the court itself was more splendidly and numerously attended, than on any previous occasion. It is supposed that between two and three thousand persons were present. As soon as ten o'clock in the morning all the foot-paths about Buckingham-house were crowded with expecting spectators, while the great hall and windows of the palace were filled with more select visitants admitted by tickets. The company themselves began to arrive soon after 12 o'clock, and continued so to do till past four o'clock. The royal pair, the grand object of attraction, arrived at a quarter before two o'clock. They came in state, escorted by life-guards, and preceded by three carriages containing their suite. The Duke and Duchess of York, the Dukes of Kent, Sussex, and Gloucester, with his sister, came also in state. The Prince Regent was followed by a train of life-guards of

most extraordinary length. We could not distinguish whether his Royal Highness looked in good health or not; for notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day, the windows of the carriage were closed; and the rapidity of its motion, together with the cloud of soldiers which surrounded and followed it, almost prevented their loyal people from even having a glimpse of their Prince. The Queen with the Princesses, entered the drawing-room punctually at two o'clock. The company immediately addressed her Majesty with their congratulations, and then passed on to pay their respects to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, who stood on the right hand of her Majesty. Several addresses from different towns were received by her Majesty.

The Princess Charlotte and her husband left the palace in the same state with which they entered, and were received on their departure, as at their entrance, with loud huzzas by the populace. The company had not left the palace till seven o'clock. The Regent remained to dine with the Queen and Princesses.

The court was attended by the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex—by the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, by the foreign ambassadors, by nine out of the twelve judges, by seven bishops, and by almost all the nobility in town of whatever party. We did not observe Lord Grey or Lord Grenville, but the Countess Grey was there, and the Marquis of Buckingham.

Neither the Duke nor Duchess of Cumberland were present. The Duke rode through St. James's Park on horseback, dressed as a private gentleman, and apparently indifferent to the interesting scene. Several persons bowed to him, which he returned.

Dress of the Princess Charlotte.—A petticoat of rich silver tissue, and draperies of net, most magnificently embroidered in silver lama, with deep borders, beaded with a costly silver rolio; the draperies elegantly supported with a most brilliant cord of real silver bullion, and very superb tassels below the draperies; the dress finished with a most beautiful and elegant garniture in silver lama and tulle, most tastefully designed; mantua of rich silver tissue, with superb border of lama, and the sleeves profusely trimmed with the most beautiful Brussels point lace; rich silver band, fastened in front with diamonds; head-dress, a most superb wreath of the richest and most brilliant diamonds, forming roses and leaves, with a most elegant ostrich plumage. The whole dress surpassed all conception in the grandeur, magnificence, and brilliancy of its effects.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg's dress was a full dress general's uniform.

The royal pair were greeted with the loud huzzas of one of the most respectable throngs of spectators we ever beheld.

The exterior of the palace, as well as the interior, had the most splendid and fascinating appearance. The company, who had paid their congratulatory respects to the Queen at the commencement of the drawing-room, were not able to leave the palace, their carriages not being able to draw up till all the company had set down. The windows of the palace were filled with the *elegantes*; others promenaded the palace court-yard, the grass-plot, and with such an assemblage gave it more the appearance of a grand fete or gala; and such an assemblage, in such splendid dresses, parading in the open air, probably was never before witnessed on any occasion; and the effect of the promenade was considerably heightened by the excellent accompaniment of some charming pieces of the band.

The Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to declare and ordain, that his Serene Highness Leopold, George Frederick Prince of Cobourg, consort of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, shall take, hold, and enjoy, in all assemblies whatsoever, precedence and rank, before the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and all other great officers, and before the Dukes (others than and except the Dukes of the Blood Royal) and all other peers of the realm.

GENERAL ORDERS.—"*Horse-Guards, May* 16, 1816.—So long as Major-General Sir Robert Wilson and Capt. J. H. Hutchinson, of the 1st. or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, were under trial, the Commander-in-Chief abstained from making any observation on their conduct.

"The proceedings having now terminated, the Commander-in Chief has received the Prince Regent's commands to declare his Royal Highness's sentiments on the transactions which have led to the trial and conviction of these officers.

"In the instance of Major-General Sir R. Wilson, the Prince Regent thinks it necessary to express his high displeasure, that an officer of his standing in his Majesty's service, holding the commission and receiving the pay of a Major-General, should have been so unmindful of what was due to his profession, as well as to the Government under whose protection he had voluntarily placed himself, as to have engaged in a measure, the declared object of which was to counteract the laws, and defeat the public justice of that country. Nor does his Royal Highness consider the means by which this measure was accomplishedas less reprehensible than the act itself. For his Royal Highness cannot admit that any circumstance could

justify a British officer in having obtained under false pretences, passports in feigned names from the Representative of his own Sovereign, and in having made use of such passports for himself and a subject of his Most Christian Majesty, under sentence for high treason, disguised in a British uniform, not only to elude the vigilance of the French Government, but to carry him in such disguise through the British lines. While the Prince Regent cannot but consider it as a material aggravation of Sir R. Wilson's offence, that holding so high a rank in the army, he should have countenanced and encouraged an inferior officer to commit a decided and serious breach of military duty, his Royal Highness nevertheless thinks it equally necessary to express his high displeasure at the conduct of Captain J. H. Hutchinson, for having been himself an active instrument in a transaction of so culpable a nature, more especially in a country in amity win his Majesty, where the regiment with which he was serving in the course of his military duty, formed part of an army which had been placed by the allied Sovereigns under the command of the Duke of Wellington, under circumstances which made it peculiarly incumbent upon every officer of that army to abstain from any conduct which might obstruct the execution of the laws.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent being unwilling to visit these officers with the full weight of his displeasure, which the complexion of their offence might have warranted, and also taking into consideration the degree of punishment to which they have subjected themselves, by violating the laws of the country in which this transaction took place, has signified to the Commander-in-Chief these his sentiments, that they should be published to the army at large, in order to record in the most public manner the strong sense which his Royal Highness entertains of the flagrant misconduct of these officers, and of the danger which would accrue to the reputation and discipline of the British army, if such an offence were to pass without a decided expression of his Royal Highness's most severe reprehension.

"By Order of his Royal Highness,
"THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF."

The following is an official Copy of the Declaration of the Bey of Tunis, published in consequence of the agreement lately entered into with Lord Exmouth.

Tunis, the 19*th of the Monlh Juhmed Anell, in the year of the Hegira* 1231—*(April* 17, 1816.*)*—Declaration of his Uighness Mahmoud Bashaw, Bey of Tunis, addressed to his Excellency Baron Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Britanic Majesty, &c.

"In consideration of the anxious desire manifested by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England to put an end to the Slavery of Christians, his Highness the Bey of Tunis, wishing to testify his sincere desire to maintain the amicable relations which subsist between him and Great Britaiu: as a proof of his pacific disposition, und of his esteem for the European Powers, with whom his Highness is desirous of consolidating a durable peace, declares by these presents, that in case of war with any of the said powers, none of the prisoners shall be reduced to slavery; but that they shall be treated with every possible humanity, and as prisoners of war, according to the forms adopted and practised in Europe; and that at the end of the war the prisoners shall be exchanged and sent home.

"Given in duplicate at our Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, the 19th of the month Juhmed Anell, in the year of the Hegira 8231. *(Signed)* "MAHMOUD BASHAW,
Bey of Tunis, &c."

EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.—Letters were last week received from Major Peddie, the Military Commandant, of the daring enterprize of entering Africa, and tracing the course of the Niger. The letters are dated Senegal, the 15th of March; they mention that the expedition will not leave that place before September next, on account of the rainy season. In the mean time the Major was making every necessary preparation, collecting information from every person who had travelled any distance in the interior, making himself acquainted with the most minute circumstances respecting the fate of the lamented Park, and guarding himself from the mistakes of that celebrated traveller. He writes that every person in the expedition is in the highest spirits, and from the admirable plans laid down, they feel confident of ultimate success. Our readers are acquainted that there are two expeditions proceeding to explore Africa, the one proceeding by boats up the river Congo, the other tracing the river Niger. Major Peddie commands the latter; the general opinion entertained is, that both rivers join, and empty themselves into immense morasses in the interior of Africa. The two expeditions are, in consequence, expected to meet; anticipating this event, the letters which we have perused say, "with what ecstacy will the survivors meet, relate the hardships they have endured, and, in the wilds of Africa, where footsteps never trod, and where silence reigns with undivided sway, raise the cup of friendship to their dear friends of the sacred isle."

May 9.—The house of Messrs. Fairly and Co. having occasion to send to their establishment of Calcutta thirteen chests of dollars by the Lady Campbell, lying off Greenwich, they were put on board the Company's hoy Coromandel, for the purpose of conveying them to that ship. As the trust was valuable, the usual caution on such occasions was observed, and the crew on board was increased, and supplied with additional arms. It was between two and three o'clock on Thursday morning se'nnight when the hoy reached Bugby's-hole. A small craft came alongside on pretext of asking questions. As only two men appeared in view in the boat, no serious alarm was excited, until a tarpaulin was hauled on one side, and discovered about the number of twenty more. The hoy was now on the alert, but it was too late; the pirates were soon on board, and placing a pistol to the head of Mr. Abbot, the master, demanded his submission. Mr. Abbot and Mr. Champion, the Company's officer, and the crew, were driven into the cabin, from whence they discharged several blunderbusses at the banditti on deck.—The fire was returned; and an exclamation was made as if a person was wounded; it was succeeded by a voice, saying, "We will murder them all;" which led the crew to the resolution of fighting for their lives, if the vessel was attempted to be scuttled, as they apprehended. In the mean time the villains broke open the hatches with a crow-bar, and proceeded to rummage the hold. Their alarm, however, was so great, that they hurried into their craft only seven chests of the dollars out of the thirteen on board. In each chest were contained four bags, with 1,000 dollars in each, so that the whole amount of the booty obtained would amount to about 7,000l. The robbery being thus completed, the pirates ran the hoy on shore, to prevent an immediate pursuit. The same day, Thursday, a vigilant search was set on foot by the police after the robbers, but without success. A deposition to the above effect was given at the Thames police-office by the master and crew of the hoy. On following up the enquiry, it appears that nine bags of the dollars have been recovered. It would seem that, from the speedy approach of day-light, and the slackness of the tide immediately after the robbery was committed, the villains were afraid to venture on shore with their stolen property, and had therefore deemed it expedient to sink the whole or part of the chests, as they supposed, within low water mark, in Gallion-reach; for about seven o'clock, at low water, three of the chests were observed uncovered on the shore, where they had been just left by the tide.—The commander of an ordnance transport, two Greenwich watermen, and the master of a peter-boat being on the spot when the chests were first discovered, claimed an equal right to their contents. A mallet and chisel were brought from the transport, and the chests were opened. Upon ascertaining the contents, the Greenwich watermen, more prudent or more honest than their colleagues, proposed that the whole of the bags should be taken to the Water Bailiff for the benefit of the owners. This was objected to, and the property was divided; but, unfortunately for the master of the transport, whilst the boys were carrying a part of his share to his house, they were seized by an officer, who had been all day on the lookout. The boys, being interrogated, confessed where the remainder of their master's booty was hid, and the dollars were immediately removed from their hiding place in the sand. The next step was to take the master into custody, and to look after his colleagues; but, to the credit of the Greenwich watermen, they came forward the next morning with the whole of their share of the spoil, and with an offer of their evidence as to that part of the transaction in which they had been engaged.—The watermen say they know the peter-boatman; and it is, therefore, probable that about three thousand dollars, which came to his share, will be restored; in that case, Messrs. Fairly and Co. will have recovered three thousand pounds in dollars out of the 7,000l. that were carried off. Nearly a dozen persons, from first to last, have been examined on the subject, but several of those, although found with part of the dollars in their possession, do not appear to have had any thing to do with the original robbery.—There are four persons in custody against whom there is much presumptive evidence of guilt; their names are Spindlove, Corby, Brown and Connor: these men constitute a part of what is called the Blackwall gang. They have been all examined and remanded, to give time for further evidence against them. Since this daring piracy has been committed, the officers belonging to Lambeth-street Police-office, as well as the rest of the police of the metropolis, have been on the alert to discover the real robbers, but more particularly Dalton and Miller, who searched all the creeks and corners to Gravesend; the result was, that they learnt that two persons well known to them were principally concerned in the robbery, viz. John Brown, who had been tried at the Old Bailey some time back for stealing cloth from a vessel in the river, and William Corby, a publican at Blackwall. On further enquiry, they ascertained that these persons had absconded into Essex; thither they pursued them on Saturday se'nnight,

armed with pistols and cutlasses; and after tracing them through different places, at length received information that they were to come out of the marshes at a certain part of the road near Plaistow, about four o'clock on Monday afternoon. The officers during the day remained in disguise at a public-house there, and at the appointed hour went in a cart to meet them. Driving on slowly, they perceived two men coming along, dressed in clumsy jackets and trowsers, who, on approaching the cart, recognized the officers and ran off. Miller, however, at the first effort, seized Brown; and Dalton presented a pistol at Corby, who succeeded in getting over the ditch, declaring he would blow his brains out if he did not instantly surrender. This had the effect of preventing him running away. He contrived, however, to pull off his jacket and hat, regardless of all threats, saying he would not be easily taken. The officer, perceiving this, sprung across the ditch, when the other darted into the marshes again, and in attempting to leap over another ditch in the rear, stuck in the mud, and was taken before he could extricate himself. Here a desperate battle ensued, Corby being a most powerful man; but after some minutes fighting and tumbling in the ditch, Corby was compelled to surrender, and the officer brought him handcuffed to his companion on the road, who by this time was secured by Miller, after considerable resistance. Having chained them together, the officers proceeded to search their hats, jackets, and clothes, and found on each about 500 of the stolen dollars, all wet, which they brought with them to the office. Connor had his last hearing on Tuesday, at the Thames police-office, when Martin, a waterman from Woolwich, deposed, that he was awakened between 2 and 3 o'clock on Thursday morning se'nnight, by a rumbling noise in the street, and on looking out of the window, he saw three men dragging along what appeared to him to be a large heavy chest. One of them was a tall man in a light jacket, the other two men rather short. He enquired of the party what it was o'clock, but no answer was given, except that one replied, "never mind, old Martin." The tall person he conceived to be the prisoner, he had known him for two years, he had always known him by the name of Mat, and that was the name he heard him called by his comrades. A report having prevailed that Connor and his companions had taken the chest to Mrs. M'Farlane's, who keeps a public-house at Woolwich, but was refused admittance, enquiry is making as to the fact.

May 24.—Yesterday the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold had their first dinner party, at Camelford-House, which was honoured with the presence of the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness was received at the door by Prince Leopold, who conducted him to the drawing-room, at the entrance of which he was received by his royal daughter. The dinner was most sumptuous, and consisted of every rarity and delicacy of the season.

All the ships which were re-commissioned at Portsmouth for the peace service, have now proceeded to their several stations. They were nine months obtaining their complement of men. Those which have sailed are, the Amphion, Capt. Bowles, and Hyacinth, Captain Sharpe, for South America; Pactolus, Captain Dobbie, for Halifax; Rifleman, Capt. Allen, for Jamaica; Griffin, Capt. Murray, (Captain Hewson having been invalided from ill health) for St. Helena and the Cape; and the Nimrod, Capt. Ferguson, for the Leith station.

By a return made to the House of Commons of the *Poor-rates* or other *Rates* paid in the year ending the 25th March, 1815, it appears that the amount paid by 12,889 parishes of England, and 1033 parishes of Wales, was £7,023,386 18*s*. 8*d*. —773 parishes of England and 81 parishes of Wales have made no return. So that the sum total paid by this part of the United Kingdom cannot be less than *eight millions sterling* per annum.

The doubts* respecting the genuineness of the Asiatic Prince, who called himself son and successor to the Emperor of the Birmans, are fully justified by a letter which we have just received from one of our correspondents at Bucharest. Unhappily for this "nephew of the Sun, and relation of the Moon, of Lucifer and all the Stars," Major Stewart, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India, Lord Moira, was at Bucharest on his way to London. The Major, who, by a ten years residence in India, is as well acquainted with the language, customs, and manners, of those countries, as with those of his own country, was very desirous to get acquainted with this descendant of "the Blessed Friend and Cousin of the Almighty God." He the more easily found an opportunity, as the Prince of Wallachia, who had already conceived some suspicions respecting this pretended descendant of the Royal Family of the Birmans, requested him to visit, since nobody could be better qualified to find out the truth, or rather the falsehood. Major Stewart fulfilled the Prince's wish, and with the English Consul residing at Bucharest, went to see this adventurer, when he not only discovered irrefragably all his lying assertions, but by addressing him in the Indian language, of which the impostor did not understand a syllable, threw him into such confusion and perplexity, that he found it advisable to quit Bucharest.

* See Asiatic Journal, page 407.

PARLIAMENTARY JOURNAL.

House of Lords, March 1.—A motion was made by Lord King, the object of which was to learn what means had been taken by Ministers to obtain payment, —1. Of a loan to Austria in 1793; 2. The balance due from France on account of prisoners of war; 3. The state of the Russian loan; and, 4. The loan of £600,000, and subsequently of £300,000 to Portugal. The motion was negatived without a division.

7.—The Duke of Bedford rose to make the motion of which he had given notice, for an inquiry into the state of the nation; but solicited the indulgence of the house, on account of indisposition. He had not proceeded far when he became too unwell to proceed, and was obliged to sit down. Lord Liverpool then proposed that the debate should be adjourned to Tuesday next, which was agreed to.

12.—The Duke of Bedford moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the state of the nation. On a division there appeared for the motion, 71; against it, 140; majority 69.

14.—The Earl of Liverpool brought down a Message from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acquainting the House that his Royal Highness had given the Royal Assent to a marriage between his daughter, the Princess Charlotte Augusta, and his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold George Frederic of Cobourg-Saalsfeld, and requesting a provision for their establishment. Lord L. afterward moved an address, which was carried *nem. con.*

15.—The Marquis of Landsdown moved for an address against the proposed peace establishment. On a division the numbers were—

For the Address,	present,....	27	
	Proxies,....	42	
			69
Against it,	Present,....	65	
	Proxies,....	74	
			139
	Majority,....		70

INDIA.

March 22.—Lord Grenville wished to call the attention of their Lordships to a subject of great importance to the country as connected with its Indian possessions; he alluded to the great inconvenience of blending the commercial and political Reports of the India Company by the Governors of our different possessions in the East. He wished to get information on this subject, and to know why that distinction should not be observed in those departments which had been particularly observed in the Charter. He did not seek this information unnecessarily, but from ignorance of what was really the situation of our affairs in this respect. He should make this the subject of a motion on a future day, and should conceive the present intimation of his intentions as a notice of that motion.

April 2.—The Marquis of Buckingham moved for a committee to inquire into the state of Ireland. The House having divided there appeared—

For the Motion,	Present,....	26	
	Proxies,....	41	
			67
Against it,	Present,....	68	
	Proxies,....	69	
			137
	Majority,....		70

May 3.—Earl Stanhope moved, That the House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the best means of arranging the Statute-book into distinct and proper heads. The Lord Chancellor moved an amendment, that a select Committee should be appointed, instead of a Committee of the whole House; which was agreed to.

May 13.—The Earl of Essex (a second time) complained of being obstructed by the military in his passage along the streets, and moved a copy of the order under which the military had acted. On a division, the motion was negatived by 33 to 36.

House of Commons, Feb 26.—Numerous petitions were presented, on this and other days, from the city of London and most other parts of the kingdom, against the proposed renewal of the Property Tax. The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, a discussion took place on the army estimates. Lord John Russell and Mr. Frankland Lewis spoke at length against keeping on foot a military force, as being pregnant with danger to the liberties of the country. Mr. Yorke (from the Treasury Bench) defended the proposed establishment. Mr. Brougham spoke against it. Lord Palmerston went into the detail of the estimates, and the debate was adjourned.

Feb. 27.—Sir S. Romily charged ministers with purposely delaying the meeting of Parliament till an unusually late period, in order to give it no opportunity of a full consideration of the Property Tax. If, at the last enactment, it was intended to continue this tax, why was it not openly stated? The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained, that when the tax was last year before the house, he had thought that the Bank would be able to resume its payments at the end of the year; but circumstances had arisen which

rendered that measure impracticable.—The adjourned debate on the army was resumed. The speakers were Messrs. P. Grant, Robinson, Freemantle, Peel, Sir R. Heron, Sir J. Newport, Sir F. Flood, and Lord Binning. The debate was adjourned.

Feb. 28.—Several petitions against the Property Tax were presented, and several members expressed their sentiments concerning it; after which, the debate on the army estimates was resumed. On the motion for the house going into a Committee on the estimates, it was carried by 241 against 121.

March 4.—Colonel Foley, on presenting a petition from Leominster against the Property Tax, observed, that it also called the attention of the House to the formation of a Military Club, under the sanction, and with the approbation of the Commander-in-chief; and expressed a hope that the House of Commons, with due jealousy, would not fail to watch the proceedings of such a formidable body, the effect of which would be to separate the military establishment from the other classes of the community: a distinction inconsistent with the true principles of the British constitution. Mr. Gooch, looking to the glorious achievements of the members of the Military Club, thought it unjust to hold them up to the world in the odious light of oppressors of a free people, and subverters of the happy constitution of Great Britain.—Mr. C. Wynne protested against the language used by the hon. member, which tended to destroy the freedom of debate, and to limit the right of the House to interfere in a subject which, by many, was deemed to be highly dangerous to the constitution.—Colonel Wood, in consequence of statements made that night, felt anxious to give the composition of the Club. In it there were many naval and army officers; there were also many East-India officers, who had made fortunes in that country; there were thirty-six Colonels of militia. Gentlemen might be surprised at their number, but that was it, formidable as they were. There were likewise Lord Lieutenants of counties; and he was sure that this Club could not mean any danger to the constitution. Mr. G. Rose stood up, in order to state that he was a member of the Club *(loud laughter)*, though he was neither a military or naval character. The honour had been conferred on him, not in his individual, but in his official capacity. Lord Milton said, he must confess that what had been stated by the right Hon. the Treasurer of the Navy, instead of extenuating the objections to the Military Club, had, on the contrary, done every thing to add to its exceptionable character. Mr. Brougham said he was by no means convinced, after all he had heard, that there existed no cause for jealousy or alarm on this subject. He highly esteemed many members of the Military Club, and had the honour to call Lord Lyndoch his friend; but personal character could have no weight in questions of constitutional importance; and he knew, from good authority, that great influence had been made use of to induce individuals to become members of this institution; and that regular returns had been made to an illustrious personage of the names of those who acceded, and those who did not.—The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, the adjourned debate on the Army Estimates was resumed. The speakers were Lords Castlereagh, Palmerston, and Nugent; Messrs. J. Ward, Protheroe, and Bankes. The debate was again adjourned.

March 5.—Mr. W. Dundas, in presenting a petition against the Income Tax, from the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and five smaller ones from the same neighbourhood, begged to state, that he differed from every word of the allegations contained in the petitions.—Mr. Brougham said, there was no interpreter of public feeling from Scotland: in Edinburgh, from which the hon. member derived his seat in parliament, there were but eighteen, or at most twenty-five voters.—Lord Castlereagh observed, that the speeches made on this subject were solely for the purpose of exciting clamour; to which Mr. Horner replied, that the strongest epithets, and the most marked aversion, had proceeded from gentlemen who usually voted with ministers.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after going through the history of the Property Tax, from its first enactment, observed, that not only the amount had been raised by the opposition, when in power, but it was the plan of Lord Henry Petty (then Chancellor) to make it perpetual, or, at least to mortgage it for a certain number of years, without regard to peace or war.—Mr. Holme Sumner, and Sir Edward Knatchbull, were not averse to the tax, as modified by the Chancellor.—Lord Cochrane presented thirteen charges against Lord Ellenborough, respecting his conduct on his trial. On his lordship's motion, seconded by General Mathew, who did so because he knew nothing of their merits, they were ordered to be printed.

March 6.—The adjourned debate on the Army Estimates subject being resumed, Mr. Calcraft, in an excellent speech, went through the estimates, pointing out where the reductions might be made. The House afterward divided upon Mr. Wortley's amendment for reducing the amount of the peace establishment about 10,000 men. On a division, the amend-

ment was negatived by 202 to 130.—Majority for Ministers 72.

March 7.—In a conversation on the Income Tax, Mr. Brougham mentioned an instance of some Property Tax Commissioners having sold to a cheesemonger, a lot of waste paper, some bundles of which contained the returns made under the Income Tax.—Mr. Western concluded a long and lucid speech, by moving the following resolutions, which embody the substance of his discourse:—1. That it was the opinion of parliament that the agricultural part of the community laboured under the most unexampled distress. 2. That however various were the causes from which it originated, the demand for the produce of land was not now such as to enable the cultivator to sell its produce at a price sufficient to indemnify him for his expences. 3. That the consumption of barley, and consequently the demand for it, were reduced by the tax on malt, and that this duty ought to be abated or repealed. 4. That relief ought to be granted to the holders of agricultural produce, by advancing money to them on the security of that produce, and collecting into public granaries, in a year of surplus, abundance against the return of scarcity. 5. That it was expedient to repeal so much of the Corn Act of last year, as related to the warehousing of foreign grain. 6. That it was expedient to encourage the exportation of corn for some time by a bounty. 7. That it was expedient to encourage the growth of our own soil, by imposing duties on the importation of seeds, and other articles of agricultural produce, from abroad. 8. That the tithes and poor-rates were felt with increasing severity in the present general distress; and that it was expedient to consider of some mode of easing their pressure. The honorable gentleman then moved for a committee of the whole House on the distressed state of agriculture.—Mr. Frankland Lewis seconded the motion.—Messrs. Robinson, Vansittart, and Huskisson, with Lord Castlereagh, said they would give the remedies proposed the most diligent and patient attention in a committee; and suggested that the resolutions should be printed.

March 8.—In a Committee of Supply, Messrs. Cocks, Newman, W. Wynne, Wilberforce, Tighe, and others, opposed the large peace establishment; which was supported by Messrs. Grant, Courteney, Colonel Foley, Lord Palmerston, &c. The House ultimately divided on an amendment, that the report be re-committed, when it was negatived by 190 to 122. Majority for Ministers 68.

Mar. 11.—Lord Palmerston moved that the sum of 385,275*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* be granted for defraying the expense of the household troops till December 1816. On a division there appeared for the resolution 210; against it, 128; majority 82.

Lord Palmerston next moved that 333,692*l.* be voted for the service of the cavalry and waggon train for the year 1816. For the resolution 126, against it, 62; majority 64.

Mar. 13.—The sum of 514,286*l.* for the infantry of the line in Great Britain and the islands in the Channel; 143,872*l.* for the cavalry of Ireland, and 718,100*l.* for the infantry of the line of Ireland.—And 1,539,786*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* for defraying the expenses of cavalry and infantry abroad, except in France, and our possessions in the East-Indies.—452,762*l.* for miscellaneous services on the military establishment of British regiments.—119,856*l.* for the miscellaneous services of the regiments of the line to be stationed in Ireland. — 20,835*l.* for five troops of dragoons, to be stationed in Great Britain.—550,000*l.* for militia in Great Britain and Ireland, in an embodied state, and which was to continue so during the year.—182,727*l.* for the pay of general officers, not being colonels of regiments.—314,000*l.* for pay of supernumerary officers.—460,890*l.* for half-pay of officers of land forces.—19,677*l.* for reduced officers.— 916,000*l.* for Chelsea and Kilmainham.—64,424*l.* for compassionate list.—189,400*l.* for Irish commissariat.—179,000*l.* for the barrack department in Ireland.—35,000*l.* for British officers attached to the Portuguese army.

87.—On a division on the navy estimates, the numbers were—Ayes, 124; Noes, 38.

29.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the third reading of the Bank-advance bill. For the Bill, 116; against it, 56; majority, 60.

April 3.—Mr. Tierney moved an address to the Prince Regent, praying for the abolition of the additional secretaryship for the war department. On a division, there appeared, against the motion, 182; for the motion, 100; majority, 82.

4.—Lord Milton complained of the employment of the military on Court-days, and Lord Nugent moved for a copy of the instructions which were given to the troops stationed on duty this day at Westminster.—For the motion, 31; against it, 48; majority, 17.

29.—General Lord E. Somerset attended in his place to receive the thanks of the House for his gallant conduct at Waterloo.

Lord Cochrane moved that certain charges which he had preferred against Lord Ellenborough should be referred to a Committee of the whole House. The House divided. For Lord Cochrane's motion, himself and Sir F. Burdett.—Against it 81.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Glasgow, the lady of the Hon. A. A. Hely Hutchinson, of a son.
In Upper Cadogan-place, the lady of H. Douglas, Esq. of a son.
In Saville-row, the lady of G. W. Taylor, Esq. of a son.
At Stoke Newington, the lady of T. P. Smith, Esq. of a son.
At Whitehall, the lady of J. Phillimore, L.L.D. of a daughter.
In Montague-square, Lady Fitzroy Somerset, of a son.
At Fulham, the lady of Maj. Gen. Sir H. Torrens, of a son.
In Portman square, the lady of C. O. Bowles, Esq. of a son.
At Cork, the lady of R. Hare, Esq. M.P. of a son.
At Greenwich, the lady of Major Bird, of a son.
At Drumcondra-house, Dublin, Lady Charlotte Crofton, of a daughter.
At Worston, near Winchester, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Legge, of a daughter.
In Old Broad-street, the lady of J. Reid, Esq. of a daughter.
At Ely Lodge, Ireland, the Marchioness of Ely, of a son.
At Woodchester, the lady of Major Gen. Hawker, of a son.
In the Tower, the lady of F. March, Esq. of a son.
In Finsbury-place, the lady of J. Brougham, Esq. of a son.
In Mecklenburgh-square, the lady of F. Dwarris, Esq. of a son.
At Chatham, the lady of Sir John Louis, of a daughter.
In Wimpole-street, the lady of Sir E. Knatchbull, of a daughter.
In Pall-mall, the lady of J. Eversfield, Esq. of a daughter.
At Twickenham Lodge, the lady of T. Moore, Esq. of a daughter.
At Whatcombe House, Dorset, the lady of Col. Pursel, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul's church, Bristol, the Rev. G. Ridout, of Newland, Gloucestershire, to Miss Dowell, of St. James's-square, Bristol.
At Liverpool, C. R. Simpson, Esq. to Ann, daughter of Robt. Harvey, Esq.
At Rolleston church, Staffordshire, the Rev. Edw. Law, son of Ewan Law, of Horsted-place, Sussex, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. P. Mosley.
At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. James, Esq. son of the late R. H. James, Esq. of Bruton-street, to Maria, daughter of the late J. Heathcote, Esq. of Mount Pleasant, Tottenham.
By special licence, Lord Viscount Bury, son of the Earl of Albemarle, to Miss Frances Steer, of Chichester.
John Eicke, Esq. of Doughty-street, to Anne, daughter of J. Bannister, Esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.
The Rev. T. Robinson, M.A. of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to Miss Dornford, daughter of the late Josiah Dornford, Esq. of London.
Capt. Ross, R. M. to Miss Whitcombe, daughter of Sir Sam. Whitcombe.
At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. Cooper, Esq. of Dulwich, to Caroline, daughter of Wm. A. Hay, Esq. of Princes-street, Hanover-square.
At Little Horsted, in Sussex, the Rev. Peter G. Crofts, to Elizabeth Frederica, daughter of Ewan Law, Esq. of Horsted-place.
At Lambeth, Rich. E. Hyde, Esq. of the Crescent, near Manchester, to Anne Isabella, daughter of Tho. Ashby, Esq. of Lambeth.
At Witton-le-Wear, C. B. Bewicke, Esq. to Elizabeth Philadelphia, daughter of T. Wilkinson, Esq. of Witton Castle.
At Rochester, Geo. Baker, Esq. to Lucy Jane, daughter of the late Howland Roberts, Esq. of Felhall, Norfolk.
At Gouldhurst, Kent, Mr. W. Spurden, of Mark-lane, to Sarah, daughter of J. Greenland, Esq. of Gouldhurst and Jamaica.
At St. Mary's, Islington; John Cattley, Esq. of Queenhithe, to Frances, daughter of the late John Garratt, Esq. of Newington-green.
At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Rd. O'Conor, Esq. Capt. in the Royal Navy, to Hannah, daughter of J. Ross, Esq. of Great Coram-street, Brunswick square.
At St. James's church, the Hon. and Rev. G. Neville, son of Lord Braybroke, to the Rt. Hon. Charlotte Legge, daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth.
James, the son of Jas. Gandy, Esq. of Kendal, to Miss Long, of the same place.
At Cheltenham, Wm. Francis Patterson, Esq. of the same place, to Jane, daughter of Charles Greenwood, Esq. of Braise Norton, Oxfordshire.
Wm. Herbert, Esq. of Huntingdon, to Mary, daughter of T. V. Okes, Esq. of Cambridge.
At St. George's, Hanover-square, M. J. Rippingham, Esq. of New-square, Minories, to Harriet, daughter of Geo. Rose, Esq. of Marlow.
Capt. H. F. Devey, of Churchill House, to Mary, daughter of the late Jos. Hill, Esq. of Hagley, Worcestershire.
At St. Alphage, London-wall, W. H. Tatham, Esq. of Sion College, Aldermanbury, to Miss Todd, of Lad-lane.

DEATHS.

At Sea, on his return to India, Alex. Fraser Tytler, Esq. author of "Considerations on the State of India."
Lieut. T. Tallemach, 82d regt. aged 28.
At Allerton Park, Yorkshire, the Right Hon. Chas. Lord Stourton.
At Fulham, Mrs. Cleaver, wife of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
In Green-street, George, Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick, aged 70. His Lordship was Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Recorder of the town and borough of Warwick. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by the Rt. Hon. Lord Brook, now Earl of Warwick.
In New Burlington-street, Master Pole Bathurst, son of the Right Hon. Chas. Bathurst, aged 12 years.
At Malta, Lieut. Col. C. M. Edwards, 1st Ceylon regt. aged 37 years.
At Paris, the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart. aged 65 years.
Emma, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Waite, Lewisham-hill, Blackheath. The virtues and talents of this amiable child were rarely equalled, and her affectionate disposition never exceeded.
At his seat, Huntley Hall, Staffordshire, James Bulkeley, Esq. Justice of the Peace for the county.
Wm. H. Staveley, Esq. of Durham-place East, Hackney-road.
At Earl's-court, Old Brompton-road, Lieut. Gen. Sontag, aged 69 years.
At his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, Hardinge Stracey, Esq. son of Edw. Stracey, Esq. of Rackheath Hall, Norfolk.
Mr. John Bacon, of Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, aged 77 years; 52 years organist of that parish.
At Walker's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Jas. Tyers, Esq. of Field-place, Stroud, Gloucestershire, aged 70 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Sam. Dobree, Esq. of Walthamstow, aged 60 years.
At Riby Grove, Lincolnshire, Frances, wife of Wm. Edw. Tomline, Esq. M.P. son of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, aged 27 years.
In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, suddenly, Maria, daughter of the late Rd. Warren, M.D.
Ann Elizabeth, wife of John R. Farre, M.D.
At Bill-hill, near Wokingham, Frances, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Leveson Gower, aged 15 years.
At Stratford-green, Essex, Mrs. Mathews, relict of the late Jonathan Mathews, Esq. aged 65 years.
Mrs. Celia Pomeroy, formerly of Twickenham, aged 89 years.
Mrs. Ann Butt, wife of Wm. Butt, Esq. of Corneybury, Buntingford, Herts, aged 49 years.
In Bennett street, Bath, Mrs. Best, relict of the late Chas. Best, Esq.
At Frognal, Hampstead, Mrs. Abel, wife of J. Abel, Esq.
At Haddington, Mr. John Walker, formerly an extensive farmer in East Lothian, aged 84 years.
At Bath, the Rev. J. Chapman, D.D. aged 74 years.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

Private Ships.

Ship's Names.	Tons.		Probable Time of Sailing.
For the Cape of Good Hope.			
Lusitania	240	—	May 28
Garland...............	180	—	do 25
Antelope	160	—	do 30
Concord	150	—	do 30
For the Isle of France and Ceylon.			
Princess Charlotte	400	—	May 31
For the Isle of France.			
Pallas	350	—	May 31
For Batavia.			
Claudine	450	—	May 25
For Madras and Bengal.			
General Graham .	450	—	June 1
For Bengal.			
Windsor Castle ..	600	—	June 7
For Trincomalee.			
Maisters	370	—	June 1
For Calcutta.			
Lord Wellington .	411	—	June 4

LONDON MARKETS.

May 21, 1816.

Cotton.—The sales of Cotton for some time past have been exclusively for the home consumption of the country; last week there was apparently a revival in the export demand, particularly for Boweds and Bengal Cotton; 380 bags Bengals on board were sold at 1s. 2d. without any sample being shewn; 100 Surats were also sold exclusive of duty at 1s. 3d. *a* 1s. 4d.

Sugar.—The sugar market closed heavily last week, yet the business done up to Thursday had been very extensive.—The East-India Company's sale of Sugar this forenoon consisted of 6,993 bags brown Mamilla 43s. *a* 45s. 6d. fine dry yellow 46s. *a* 48s. brown Java 38s. 6d. dry yellow 43s. good white sold at 56s. *a* 58s. fine at 60s. *a* 62s.

Coffee.—The public sales of last week were extensive.—The exports are not so considerable, owing to the direct arrivals in Holland, Hamburgh, &c. both from the East-Indies, and also the various supplies received from the foreign and restored colonies in the West-Indies. There were no public sales of West-India Coffee this forenoon; the Company's sale consisted of 10,364 bags, the greater proportion has been taken in: the demand was languid, and the prices very low; ordinary brown Samarang sold at 55s. *a* 57s.; yellow and brown Java chiefly withdrawn at 68s. *a* 70s., damaged sold at 63s.; good pale Cheribon bought in at 67s, ordinary 60s. *a* 61s, damaged 58s. *a* 59s.; the greater proportion of the Company's Mocha was taken in at 100s. *a* 100s. 6d. private-trade; ordinary brown 88s. up to 92s. 6d. for good yellow.

Indigo.—The extensive sale at the India House, consisting of 16,812 chests, closed last week; the average of prices is from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. under the last sale; the better descriptions being 1s. 3d. *a* 1s. 9d. the inferior 6d. *a* 1s. below the former prices. We refer to our quotations. The public sale of Guitemala Indigo this forenoon, 160 serons, has been chiefly taken in at low prices, forming no criterion of a market currency.

Spices.—The quotations are nominal; the extensive sale by the East-India Company on Thursday, will regulate the future currency.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, 6th May, 1816.—Arrived, the Liverpool, Green, from Bengal, sailed the 17th Nov. Cape 29th Feb.

Isle of France, December 30, 1815.—Speke, Thompson, arrived from London.

Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1815.—James Sibbald, Forbes, London.

	Matilda,	Dixon,	London,
11	City of London,	Jenkins,	Do.
12	Union,	Johnson,	Do.
	H. M. S. Revolutionaire,		Do.

13 Marquis Wellesley, Maxwell, Java and London.

Kedgeree, Nov. 1.—Fairlie, Ward, arrived from London; Chas. Mills, O'Brien, do.

The Carnatic and Minerva were at Saugur, and to sail together, filling up as they proceed down the coast, and at Ceylon.

Bombay, Nov. 8, 1815.—David Scott, Heming, arrived from London; Carmarthen, Ross, do.

Off Portsmouth, 10th May, 1816.—Arrived the Lord Cathcart, Tarbutt, from Bengal, sailed the 23d December. Ceylon, from the Cape, Capt. Hamilton, sailed St. Helena 22d March.

10th May, 1816.—Arrived off the Isle of Wight, and many other places on the coast of Hampshire, Dorset and Devon:

Lowther Castle,	Mortlock,	From China. Sailed 20th Jan. and St. Helena 26th March.
General Harris,	Welstead,	
Chas. Grant,	Loch,	
David Scott,	Heming,	
Essex,	Nisbett,	
Alnwick Castle,	Rolland,	
Bridgewater,	Hughes,	From China, Sailed 20th January, and St. Helena, 28th March.
Inglis,	Hay,	
Marquis Camden,	Sanson,	
Warren Hastings,	Rawes,	
Ceres,	Scott,	
Vansittart,	Dalrymple,	Sailed from St. Helena, 30th March.
Atlas,	Mayne,	

The General Kyd and Herefordshire, were to leave China about three weeks in February.

The Northampton, Tween, from New South Wales, had arrived at China.

The Lady Flora, Brown, was spoke with off Western Islands.

Passengers per Lowther Castle.—None.

Per General Harris.—None.

Per Charles Grant.—John F. Elphinstone, Esq. President, &c. Charles Millett, Esq.

Per Atlas.—Mrs. C. O. Mayne, Mrs. Burchell.

Portsmouth, 2d May, 1816.—Arrived the Cuffnells, Wellbank, from Cuffnells and China. leaky.

Devaynes, Brooks, sailed from Batavia the 12th December, and St. Helena 10th March.

Passengers per Devaynes.—Mr. Septimus Brown, Captain Shaw, left off the Cape Master Shaw.

Calcutta, 23d December.—Sailed 23d December from Bengal, Cathcart, Tarbutt, Country Ship, for London.

Northumberland, Princess Charlotte of Wales, Huddart, for Madras and England. Lord Eldon, for Bencoolen and England.

At Saugur. Under dispatch to sail 15th Jan.

William Pitt,	for London.	
Lord Melville,	Do.	
Fairlie,	Do.	
James Sibbald,	Do.	

Robarts, Brown, a new Country Ship; and the True Briton, Cameron, had arrived at Bengal.

Bengal, December 10, 1815.—Sailed the Metcalfe to Amboyna. Apollo, Sir William Pulteney, to Bombay. The Exmouth, 800 tons, a new ship was fitting out for England. The Cabalva and Marquis Huntly were all well, 3d March, lat. 8. 40. south, long. 27. west. Parted from the Castle Huntly 9th February.

Portsmouth, 3d May, 1816.—Arrived the Margaret, Gower, from Batavia.

Downs, 3d May.—Arrived the Maisters, Wiseman, from Bengal, sailed 25th Oct.

Liverpool, 2d May.—Arrived the Hannah, Heathorn, from Bombay, sailed 7th Dec.

Off Dover, 5th May.—Arrived the Zenobia, George Pelley, from Bengal, sailed the 23d Dec. Cape 25th February.

Passengers per Zenobia.—Mr. Ben. Esdaile, Mr. David Anderson, Thos. Shutter, Surgeon, (came in a whaler.)

Per Maisters.—Captain Sinclair, of the Country Service, died after leaving Calcutta. Lieut. Tomlinson, H. M. 14th Regt.

Off Portsmouth, 6th May.—Arrived the Hope, Henry Elliott, from Batavia.

Passengers per Inglis.—None.

Per Bridgewater.—Lieut. M'Pherson, Lieut. Hilgam, Madras Infantry.

Per Vansittart.—Captain John Wyatt Watling, H. M. S. Julian. William Atherton, H. M. 47th Regt. Mrs. Atherton.

Per Ceres.—Mr. Pritchett, from St. Helena.

Per Essex.—Mrs. Urmston, Miss Urmston, from Canton.

Per Warren Hastings.—John Reeves, Esq.

Per David Scott.—Mrs. Louisa Locke. Mr. Hope, from Batavia.

Per Alnwick Castle.—Mr. Curtis from Manilla. Col. James Curtis. Master C. W. Rolland.

Per Marquis Camden.—Captain Hamilton from Bombay. Mrs. Hamilton.

Off Deal 12th May.—Arrived the Lady Flora, Brown, from China, sailed the 14th Dec. The Horatio frigate arrived at China, 18th Jan. The Wm. Pitt, Graham, had arrived at the Cape from Bengal.

Resource, for Bengal, was well 18th February, lat. 17. south, long. 80 east, and the Marchioness of Ely, for China, was all well, lat. 2. north, long. 22. west.

Jerusalem Coffee-House, May 25, 1816.

Portsmouth, April 25.—*Arrivals.*—Asia, Free-trader, Bombay.

Downs 24.—Willerey, Crosset, Merchantman, New South Wales.

26.—Minstrel, Jackson, Merchantman, Cape.

Eliza, King, Do. Isle of France.

May 26.—Orpheus, Finley, Free trader, Bombay.

Deal 9.—Lady Lushington, Dormer, Free trader, Bengal.

15.—Lady Campbell, Marquis, Company's, Madeira and Bengal,

Batavia, Mayne, Company's, Madeira and Bengal.

16.—Hero, Stephenson, Freetrader, Madras and Bengal.

Elizabeth, Ostler, Do. New S. Wales.

Monarch, Gascoyne, Do. Batavia.

Lord Castlereagh, Laing, Country ship, Bombay.

Portsmouth 16.—Alexander, Surflin, Free trader, Madeira and Ceylon.

Adamant, Elder, Whaler, South Seas.

Orpheus, Findlay, Free Trader, Bombay.

Deal 16.—Astell, Creswell, Company's, Ceylon and Bengal.

17.—Mangles, Bunn, Company's, Madeira and Bengall.

Lady Carrington, M'Dougall, Do. Do.

Northumbrian, Lawson, Free trader, Bengal.

19.—Ann, Masson, Company's, Madeira and Bombay.

Elizabeth, Transport, New South Wales.

Alexander, Cobb, Company's, Madeira and Bombay.

22.—British Hero, Edwards, Free trader, Madeira, Madras and Bengal.

Jerusalem Coffee-House, May 27, 1816.

May 2.—This day a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court, previous to their departure for their respective destinations, viz.

Captain J. Masson, of the Ann; Captain Cobb, Alexander, for Madeira and Bombay.

Captain D. M'Dougall, Lady Carrington, for Madeira and Bengal.

Captain J. Mayne, Batavia; Captain B. Bunn, Mangles; Captain T. Marquis, Lady Campbell, for Bengal direct.

Captain Cresswell, Astell, for Ceylon and Bengal.

11. This day the dispatches were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz.—Astell, Captain F. Cresswell, for Ceylon and Bengal; Lady Campbell, Captain P. Marquis; and Batavia, Captain J. Mayne, for Bengal direct.

Passengers per Astell.—For Bengal—Captain Lockett, Cornet A. L. Strachan, Mr. Caldwell, free mariner; Misses Fleming, Waddington and Christie; Mrs. Cheap and family.

For Madras—Lieut. J. Robins, Mrs. Redding.

For Ceylon—Mistresses Simson, Mitchell, and Barnett.

Per Batavia.—For Bengal—Mr. A. Scott, assistant-surgeon.

Per Lady Campbell.—For Bengal—Sir A. Buller, (Judge of the Supreme Court) and family; C. Buller and W. Clark, senior merchants; Mrs. Buller; Messrs. Shaw and Floyer, writers; T. Lewin, Esq. barrister; Mr. and Miss Parlby; Miss Bathurst.

15.—This day the dispatches were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz.—

Mangles, Capt. B. Bunn, for Bengal direct; Lady Carrington, Capt. D. M'Dougall, for Madeira and Bengal.

16.—This day the dispatches were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz.—Ann, Capt. J. Masson; Alexander, Captain H. Cobb, for Madras and Bombay.

Passengers per Ann.—For Bombay—Mr. Vibart, writer; Messrs. G. and C. Bladen.

Per Alexander.—For Bombay—Mr. Williamson, writer; Mr. Pinckney, assistant-surgeon; Mr. Worsley.—For Madras—Captain Woodhouse and family.

Mar. 23.—A half-yearly meeting of the subscribers to Lloyd's was held this day, when the accounts of that establishment were laid before the subscribers, and some alterations in the by-laws proposed by the Committee approved of. The following resolutions were brought forward by the Committee, and carried unanimously:—

That the sum of 100*l.* be voted from the funds of the house towards the relief of the widow and fourteen children of Henry Pettit, a Deal boatman, who was drowned on the 14th of last month, in going off with an anchor and cable to the Marchioness of Ely, East Indiaman, in distress.

That the sum of 100*l.* be voted to Lieut. Chas. Woodyer, R.N. of the signal station, North Yarmouth, for his exertions in saving, by means of Capt. Manby's mortar under his charge, the crew of the brig Leipzig, of Hull, which was wrecked on Yarmouth Bar on the 7th of December.

That an increase of 300*l.* per annum be made to the present salary of Mr. John Bennett, jun. the Secretary to the Committee, and to commence from the 1st of January last.

To Captain M. B. Laing, Commander of the Lord Castlereagh.

Dear Sir.—The passengers of the Lord Castlereagh, impressed with the kind and liberal treatment which they have experienced from you during their voyage from India to England, cannot quit your ship without expressing to you the sentiments they entertain of your conduct. In making their best acknowledgments to you for the comfort and ease which they have enjoyed ever since they came on board your ship, arising out of your uniform kindness towards them, they beg to add, that they have commissioned one of their body to present you with a piece of plate, which, without reference to its value, they assure themselves will be acceptable to you as a token of their regard and esteem.

We have the pleasure to subscribe ourselves,
Dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

LUCAS JOZE D'AVERENGA,
Knight of Order Christi, Major of Volunteer Royal Legion, late Governor and Captain-General of Madras.

J. WILSON, Col.
JA. URQUHART, Col.
WM. STANBURY, Lt. R. N.
SPROULL, Surgeon,
THO. THATCHER.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1815-16.

When sailed.	Voy.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in Downs.
1815. 15 Nov.	6	*Surrey*	819	Rich. Borradaile	Samuel Beadle	William Shirley	John Cornish	George Waddell	George Barton	*Madras & Batavia*	1815. 14 *Sept.*	1815. 20 *Sept.*	1815. 16 *Oct.*
	6	*Europe*	820	William Mellish	John Mills	Robt. John Barton	Charles Clinch	David Gale Arnot	James H. Gaymer				
1816. 23 Jan.	3	*Marquis of Huntly*	1200	Tho. G. Murray	Donald Mac Leod	John S. H. Fraser	John Thacker	Alex. McFarlane	Robert Hogg				
	2	*Castle Huntly*	1200	Tho. G. Murray	John Paterson	William Reynolds	Thomas Dunkin	David Irving	Thomas Baker				
26 Feb.	2	*Lady Melville*	1200	Sir Robt. Wigram	John C. Lochner	Thomas Tapley	J. R. F. Doveton	Dav. Cannan, jun.	James Goddard				
	7	*Marquis of Ely*	1262	Sir Robt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles More	W.H.C.Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart	*Bombay & China*	1 *Nov.*	16 *Nov.*	23 *Dec.*
23 Jan.	3	*Cabalva*	1200	John Card	John Hine	David Blair	Wm. Atkins Bowen	Wm. Miller	John Hotson				
	7	*Cumberland*	1260	Wm. Borradaile	T. H. Wilkinson	Joseph B. Anstice	William Kennal	Thomas Godwin	Edward Winslow				
9 Feb.	1	*General Hewitt*	894	(*Company's Ship*)	Walter Campbell	John B. Sotheby	Thos. W. Barrow	Duncan McKenzie	John D. Smith	*China*	3 *Dec.*	—	1816. 15 *Jan.*
23 Jan.	1	*Cornwall*	798	George Palmer	J. R. J. Toussaint	Sam. Remmington	Alexander W. Law	James Johnson	Henry Barber	*St. Helena & China*	18 *Nov.*	30 *Nov.*	6 *Jan.*
26 Feb.	1	*Regent*	916	James Haig	Philip Ripley	Wm. Thomson	Charles Sewell	David Davies	George Webb				
	7	*Wexford*	1271	Sir Robt. Wigram	Charles Barnard	Alex. Ramsay	Richard Clifford	James Lamb	Richard Rawes				
29 Feb.	1	*Fort William*	1137	William Fairlie	John Innes	George Bunyon	James S. Biles	John Aitkin	Thomas Allardice	*Madras & China*	16 *Dec.*	30 *Dec.*	5 *Feb.*
26 Feb.	7	*Elphinstone*	1274	Rich. Borradaile	Thomas Haviside	John Higgins	Wm. Mundy	Wm. McDonald	Fred. Richardson				
20 Mar.	7	*Lady Castlereagh*	821	William Hamilton	George Simpson	James Barber	F.A. Cunynghame	Thomas Robson	Craswell Jobling				
	2	*Cambridge*	759	Palmer and Co.	John Freeman	Wm. Morgan	Thomas B. Rust	David Anderson	David H. Renny	*St. Helena & China*	30 *Do.*	1816. 14 *Jan.*	19 *Do.*
27 do.	4	*Warren Hastings*	1000	John P. Larkins	Thomas Larkins	James P. Hackman	John H. Buttivant	Ebenezer Oliver	James Wm. Pears				
	3	*Asia*	958	Henry Bonham	H. P. Tremenheere	John T. E. Flint	Thomas Davey	James M. Hodges	Thos. Stephenson	*Madras & Bengal*	1816. 15 *Jan.*	28 *Do.*	4 *Mar.*
	3	*Marchioness of Ely*	952	Sir Robt. Wigram	Brook Kay	Alex. Jas. Moore	George Tennent	John M. Bennett	Wm. Millett				
17 Apr.	1	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	(*Company's Ship*)	James Jameson	Peter Cameron	David R. Newall	Henry Arnot	William Bruce				
	5	*Surat Castle*	1149	John Innes	William Hope	James Walker	Henry P. Auber	James W. Osborn	Peter Christie				
	5	*Scaleby Castle*	1242	William Moffatt	William Moffatt	Alexander Morgan	Josiah Thomas	Andrew Paterson	James Nisbet				
21 do.	6	*Windham*	823	Thomas Price	Joseph Andrews	Alexander Lindsay	Wm. Henry Ladd	Wm. Jardine	Harry James	*China*			
	7	*March. of Exeter*	820	Richard Pain	Thomas Gilpin	Wm. Longcroft	John F. Ambrose	Samuel Newson	John W. Graham				
17 do.	7	*Hugh Inglis*	821	Henry Bonham	J. Fairfax	Theophilus Lutey	Wm. Eastgate	J. W. Lyon	David Leighton		13 *Feb.*	27 *Feb.*	4 *April*
	5	*Phœnix*	818	Robert Williams	John Pyke	Thomas White	Telemac. Mussou	Thomas Ranken	John Cumming				
	3	*Prince Regent*	953	Henry Bonham	T. H. Harris	James Mahon	T. F. Balderston	George Lambe	John Reid	*Madras & Bengal*			
16 May	4	*Astell*	820	George Gooch	Francis Cresswell	Wm. Evans	George Waugh	W. S. Cumming	W. L. Grave	*Ceylon & Bengal*	13 *Mar.*	28 *Mar.*	3 *May*
					Masters.								
23 Jan.	1	*Lord Lyndoch*	589	James Goldie	James Crichton	John Templeton	Fred. Geo. Moore	Stephen Anderson	Alexander Sim	*St. Helena & China*	1815. 25 *Nov.*	1815. 5 *Dec.*	1816. 6 *Jan.*
23 Mar.	3	*Coldstream*	698	John Dawson	James Coxwell	Wm. Shepheard	Jos. A. Senhouse	Thos. Clemishaw	John L. Wardell	*St. Helena & China*	30 *Dec.*	1816. 14 *Jan.*	19 *Feb.*
24 do.	1	*Providence*	631	Almon Hill	Andrew T. Mason	George Stephens	Wm. W. Haynes	Samuel Garth	Robert Miles				
	7	*Sovereign*	617	John Locke	John Alex. Telfer	Wm. H. Biden	Robert Foulerton	Alexander Condy	James Gardner	*St. Helena & China*	1816. 15 *Jan.*	28 *Do.*	4 *Mar.*
	1	*Barkworth*	505	John Barkworth	Thomas Lynn	George Noton	Wm. R. Parkers	John Wilkinson	John Moor				
30 do.	4	*Larkins*	637	John P. Larkins	Thos. Dumbleton	Henry Wilkinson	George H. Trill	Richard A. Taylor	John Greaves				
	7	*Lord Keith*	599	Robert Morris	Peter Campbell	Joseph L. Cope	Walter Young	Archibald Ewart	Edward Crowfoot	*Madras & Bengal*	29 *Do.*	7 *Feb.*	13 *Do.*
15 May	1	*Lady Campbell*	681	John Innes	Thomas Marquis	John Jones	William Reid	James Arnott	Eustace Wigzell				
17 do.	1	*Mangles*	560	John Wm. Buckle	Benjamin Bunn	James Graham	R. F. Lardner	Whitmore Smart	Henry Osborne	*Bengal*			
15 do.	3	*Batavia*	555	John Wm. Buckle	John Mayne	Rich. B. Shears	Geo. H. S. Gilbert	James Plumbe	Henry Hayne				
19 do.	7	*Ann*	508	Shakspear Reed	James Masson	Thomas Flamank	William Ray	John Sparks	Samuel Mac Nae				
	7	*Alexander*	600	Robert Mangles	Henry Cobb	Samuel Chester	Tho. F. Seacole	Evan Rowlands	Wm. Turner	*Madei & Bombay*	13 *Mar.*	23 *Mar.*	28 *April*
17 do.	2	*Lady Carrington*	564	John Campbell	Dugald McDougall	George Phillips	Wm. J. Compton	Geo. Mac Donnell	John Fincham	*Madeira & Bengal*			

	L. s. d.		L. s. d.
Cochineal ...lb.	0 5 0	to	0 5 6
Coffee, Java ...cwt.	3 8 0	—	3 15 0
—— Cheribon ...	3 0 0	—	3 10 0
—— Bourbon ...	3 10 0	—	4 0 0
—— Mocha ...	5 0 0	—	5 5 0
Cotton, Surat ...lb.	0 1 4	—	0 1 5
—— Extra fine ...	0 1 7	—	0 1 9
—— Bengal ...	0 1 2	—	0 1 6
—— Bourbon ...	0 2 4	—	0 3 0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica ...cwt.	6 0 0	—	8 0 0
Anniseeds, Star ...	5 10 0	—	6 0 0
Borax, Refined ...	5 10 0	—	6 15 0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	5 10 0	—	6 0 0
Camphire unrefined ...	12 0 0	—	14 10 0
Cardemoms, Malabar ..lb	0 3 6	—	0 6 0
—— Ceylon ...			
Cassia Buds ...cwt.	23 10 0		
—— Lignea ...	12 0 0	—	17 0 0
Castor Oil ...lb.	0 1 3	—	0 4 0
China Root ...cwt.	2 0 0	—	2 5 0
Coculus Indicus ...	3 1 0	—	3 10 0
Columbo Root ...	2 15 0	—	3 0 0
Dragon's Blood ...			
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..			
—— Arabic ...	3 10 0	—	5 0 0
—— Assafœtida ...	6 0 0	—	15 0 0
—— Benjamin ...	6 10 0	—	50 0 0
—— Animi ...cwt.	5 10 0	—	10 0 0
—— Galbanum ...			
—— Gambogium ...	22 0 0	—	24 0 0
—— Myrrh ...	9 0 0	—	11 0 0
—— Olibanum ...	5 0 0	—	6 10 0
Lac Lake ...	0 1 3	—	0 1 9
—— Dye ...	0 3 6	—	0 5 6
—— Shell, Block ...	3 0 0	—	3 10 0
—— Shivered ...			
—— Stick ...	3 10 0	—	8 0 0
Musk, China ...oz.	0 14 0	—	1 1 0
Nux Vomica ...cwt.	2 0 0	—	2 10 0
Oil Cassia ...oz.	0 2 6	—	0 3 0
—— Cinnamon ...	1 0 0	—	1 1 0
—— Cloves ...			
—— Mace ...			
—— Nutmegs ...	0 3 6		
Opium ...lb.			
Rhubarb ...	0 6 0	—	0 10 0
Sal Ammoniac ...cwt.	5 15 0		
Senna ...lb.	0 1 6	to	0 2 6
Turmerick, Bengal ..cwt.	1 18 0	—	2 0 0
—— China ...	2 10 0	—	2 15 0
Zedoary ...			
Galls, in Sorts ...	9 0 0		
—— Blue ...	10 0 0		
Indigo, Blue ...lb.	0 9 9	—	0 10 0
—— Blue and Violet ...	0 8 6	—	0 9 6
—— Purple and Violet ...	0 7 6	—	0 8 6
—— Fine Violet ...	0 7 0	—	0 7 9
—— Good Ditto ...	0 6 0	—	0 6 9
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0 5 6	—	0 6 0
—— Good Ditto ...	0 5 3	—	0 5 6
—— Fine Copper ...	0 5 6	—	0 5 9
—— Good Ditto ...	0 4 9	—	0 5 3
—— Ordinary Ditto ...	0 3 1	—	0 3 9
Rice, Like Carolina ...cwt.	0 17 0	—	1 2 0
Safflower ...cwt.	4 15 0	—	9 0 0
Sago ...cwt.	2 0 0	—	3 0 0
Saltpetre, Refined ...cwt.	3 10 0		
Silk, Bengal Skein ...lb.	0 12 0	—	0 15 6
—— Novi ...	0 16 1	—	1 3 11
—— Ditto White ...			
—— China ...	1 0 0	—	1 3 1
—— Organzine ...	1 10 7	—	1 17 0
Spices, Cinnamon ...lb.	0 10 0	—	0 11 0
—— Cloves ...	0 3 6	—	0 3 9
—— Mace ...	0 9 0	—	0 11 0
—— Nutmegs ...	0 6 0	—	0 6 3
—— Ginger ...cwt.	6 0 0		
—— Pepper, Black ...lb.	0 0 8	—	0 0 9
—— — White ...	0 1 3		
Sugar, Yellow ...cwt.	2 6 0	—	2 10 0
—— White ...	2 12 0	—	3 2 0
—— Brown ...	2 2 0	—	2 5 0
Tea, Bohea ...lb.	0 2 0	—	0 2 2
—— Congou ...	0 2 7	—	0 3 5
—— Souchong ...	0 4 0	—	0 4 6
—— Campoi ...	0 2 11	—	0 4 0
—— Twankay ...	0 3 0	—	0 3 2
—— Pekoe ...	0 4 10	—	0 5 4
—— Hyson Skin ...	0 2 11	—	0 5 6
—— Hyson ...	0 4 9	—	0 5 5
—— Gunpowder ...	0 5 6	—	0 5 10
Tortoiseshell ...	1 2 0	—	1 5 0
Woods, Saunders Red ..ton	10 0 0	—	11 0 0

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Tuesday, 4 *June—Prompt* 30 *August*.

Tea Bohea, 350,000 lbs.—Congou, Campoi, and Souchong, 4,500,000—Twankay, 750,000 — Hyson Skin, 150,000 — Hyson, 250,000—Total, including Private-Trade, 6,000,000 lbs.—The Congou refused by the buyers at the last sale will be put up again at this sale, at 2*s*. 7*d*. per lb.

On Wednesday, 19 *June—Prompt* 20 *September*.

Privilege.—Coffee, 18,214 bags.

Notice.—The sale of the Company's Mirzapore Carpets, advertised for Wednesday the 29th May, is postponed till after the bill now in Parliament for regulating the duties of customs shall have been passed.

Cargoes of East-India Company's Ships lately arrived.

Cargoes of the *Walmer Castle, Warley, Princess Amelia, Hope, Royal George, Cuffnells, Lowther Castle, Charles Grant, General Harris, Bridgewater, Vansittart, David Scott, Essex, Alnwick Castle, Ceres, Inglis, Atlas, Warren Hastings, Marquis Camden*, and *Lady Flora*, from China.

Company's. — Tea, 323,600 chests, containing 27,874,739 lbs.—Raw Silk, 31,047 lbs.—Nankeens, 191,700 pieces.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea, 40,147 chests and boxes—Gamboge, 114 cases—Rhubarb, 308 cases—Tortoiseshell, 14 boxes—Cassia, 192 chests—Cassia Buds, 48 chests—Cassia Oil, 4 tubs and 20 cases—Silk Handkerchiefs, 44 boxes—Silks, 123 boxes—Whanghee Canes, 70,350 and 40 bundles—Ground Rattans, 136,150—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, 376 boxes, 38 tons, and 35,000 lbs.—Vermillion, 25 boxes—Nankeens, 843 boxes—Madeira and other Wines, 44 pipes, 4 cases, and 5 butts—Soy, 24 casks—China Ink, 2 boxes—Shells, 190 bags—Paper, 2 cases.

East-India Exchanges and Company's Securities.

By accounts received from Bengal dated in December, it appears that the Company's 6 per cent. paper continued saleable at about 8 per cent. discount; and maintained a steady price.—It was confidently expected that the private rate of interest would be immediately reduced from 9 to 8 per cent.

Private Bills on London were obtainable at 2*s*.8*d*. per Sicca Rupee, but the influx of bullion from Europe rendered a speedy reduction to 2*s*, 7*d*, very probable.

Daily Prices of Stocks from the 26th of April to the 25th of May 1816.

1816.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium for Payment.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	5 per Cent India Bonds.	3½ per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets. £. s. d.	1816.
Apr. 26	257	60 7/8 60 5/8	61 7/8 62 3/8	75 7/8 75 5/8	92 91 3/4	15 3/8 15 7/16	—	—	—	18 3/8 18 1/2	—	—	—	—	5.6p	3.6p	62 5/8 62 1/4	—	Apr. 26
27	258 259	60 3/4 60 7/8	62 1/8	75 5/8 75 3/4	91 7/8 92 1/8	15 3/8 15 7/16	—	—	—	18 5/8 18 3/4	—	—	—	—	5.6p	4.5p	62 3/8 62 5/8	—	27
29	260 1/2 262	60 7/8 61	62 1/8 62 1/4	75 7/8 75 3/4	92 1/4 92 3/8	15 7/16 15 1/2	—	—	—	18 3/4 19	184	—	—	—	5.6p	3.6p	62 1/2 62 3/4	—	29
30	261 3/4	61 1/8 61 1/4	62 3/8 62 1/4	76 76 1/4	92 1/2 93	15 1/2 15 9/16	90 1/4	—	—	19 3/8 19	—	—	—	—	5.6p	3.6p	62 3/4 62 7/8	24 7 0	30
May 2	261 1/2 262 1/2	60 7/8 61 1/8	62 3/8 62 1/8	76 75 3/4	92 5/8 93	15 1/2 15 9/16	89 7/8	—	—	19 1/4 18 7/8	183 1/2 184	—	—	—	5.6p	3.6p	62 3/4 62 1/2	—	May 2
3	261	60 3/4 61	62 1/4 62 1/8	75 7/8 75 5/8	92 7/8 92 5/8	15 1/2	—	59 1/2	—	18 7/8 18 3/4	—	—	60 7/8 5/8	—	4.5p	2.6p	62 5/8 62 3/8	—	3
4	260 1/2 261	60 3/4 60 7/8	62 1/8 61 7/8	75 5/8 75 3/4	92 7/8 92 5/8	15 9/16 15 7/16	—	—	—	18 1/2 18 3/4	—	66	—	—	4.3p	4.1p	62 1/2 62 1/4	—	4
6	260 1/2	60 3/4 60 5/8	61 7/8 62 1/8	75 5/8 75 1/2	92 3/4 92 1/2	15 7/16 15 1/2	—	—	—	18 3/8 18 1/4	—	—	—	—	2.3p	1d.4p	62 3/8 62 1/8	—	6
7	260 259	60 3/4 60 5/8	61 3/4 61 7/8	75 3/4 75 1/2	92 7/8 92 1/2	15 7/16 15 1/2	—	—	—	18 3/8 18 1/4	183	—	—	—	2.3p	1d 3p	62 3/8 62 1/8	—	7
8	258	60 5/8 60 1/2	62 1/4	75 5/8 75 3/8	92 5/8 92 3/8	15 3/8 15 7/16	—	—	—	18 1/4 18 1/8	—	—	—	—	2.3p	1d.3p	62 1/4 62 1/8	—	8
9	260 262	60 7/8 60 3/4	62 1/4	75 3/4 75 5/8	92 7/8 92 5/8	15 7/16 15 1/2	—	—	—	18 5/8 18 3/4	—	—	—	—	3.2p	2d.2p	62 3/8 62 1/2	—	9
10	262 261 1/2	60 7/8 60 5/8	62 1/4 61 7/8	75 5/8 75 3/8	92 7/8 92 1/2	15 3/8 15 7/16	—	—	—	18 5/8 18 1/2	184 1/2	65 3/4	—	—	2p	2d.2p	62 1/2 62 1/4	—	10
11	—	60 5/8 60 7/8	61 7/8 62 1/8	75 3/8 75 1/2	92 1/2 92 3/4	15 3/8 15 7/16	—	—	—	18 3/8 18 5/8	185	—	—	—	1.3p	2dpar	62 1/4 62 3/8	—	11
13	—	60 7/8 60 3/4	62 1/4	75 1/2 75 5/8	92 5/8 92 3/4	15 7/16 15 3/8	—	—	—	18 3/4	185	—	—	—	1.2p	2d.2p	62 1/2 62 3/8	—	13
14	260 3/4	60 3/4 60 7/8	62 1/8	75 3/8 75 5/8	92 5/8 92 3/4	15 3/8 15 7/16	—	—	—	18 5/8	—	65 7/8	—	—	par1p	2d.2p	62 1/4 62 3/8	—	14
15	260 1/2	60 3/4 60 7/8	62 1/8	75 1/2 75 5/8	92 5/8 92 7/8	15 3/8 15 7/16	—	—	—	18 5/8 18 3/4	184 1/2 185	66	60 5/8	—	1p.1d	2d.1p	62 3/8 62 1/4	—	15
16	261 260 1/4	60 3/4 61	62 3/8	75 5/8 75 7/8	92 3/4 93	15 7/16 15 1/2	—	—	—	20 3/4 20 7/8	—	66 1/8	—	—	par2p	par2p	62 3/8 62 1/8	—	16
18	261 1/2	61 5/8 61 1/2	62 3/4 62 7/8	76 3/8 76 5/8	93 1/4 93 5/8	15 1/2 15 5/8	—	—	—	21 5/8 21 3/4	185 1/2	—	—	—	4.5p	2.5p	62 7/8 62 3/4	24 15 0	18
20	262 1/2	61 3/8 60 1/2	62 5/8 62 7/8	76 3/8 76 5/8	93 3/8 93 3/4	15 1/2 15 9/16	—	—	—	21 3/8 21 5/8	—	66 3/8	61 1/4	—	—	2.5p	62 3/4 62 1/8	24 15 0	20
21	262 1/2 261 1/2	61 5/8 60 1/2	62 3/4 62 7/8	76 5/8 76 7/8	93 7/8 94 1/4	15 1/2 15 9/16	—	—	—	22	185 1/2 186	—	—	—	4p par	4p.1d	62 3/4 62 7/8	24 15 0	21
22	262 264 1/2	61 3/8 60 5/8	62 3/4 62 5/8	76 3/8 76 5/8	93 7/8 93 3/4	15 1/2 15 9/16	—	—	—	21 5/8 21 3/4	—	—	—	—	2.1p	4p.1d	62 3/4 62 5/8	—	22
24	215 1/2 218	61 5/8 60 7/8	62 5/8 63	76 5/8 76 3/4	93 3/4 94	15 1/2 15 5/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3p	2d.1p	64 1/8 64 1/4	—	24
25	217	61 7/8 62 1/8	63 63 1/4	76 3/4 77	94 1/4	15 7/16 15 11/16	—	—	—	22 1/8	186	—	—	—	3.4p	par2p	64 1/8 64 3/8	28 7 0	25

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